FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 157 *14 August 1978*

ALBANIA

More Messages of Solidarity Against PRC Received	B	1	1/A6
Albanians in Turkey Write [ZERI I POPULLIT 9 Aug]	B	1	1/A6
Albanians in Bulgaria Write [ZERI I POPULLIT 9 Aug]	B	1	1/A6
Albanians in Egypt Write [ZERI I POPULLIT 9 Aug]	B	2	1/A7
ATA Reports Messages	B	3	1/A8

BULGARIA

Todor Zhivkov Arrives in Soviet Union 11 Aug	C	1	1/A10
Dailies Comment on Vance's Middle East Tour	C	1	1/A10
Representatives Attend Pope Paul's Funeral	C	1	1/A10
Stanko Todorov's Activities Reported	C	1	1/A10
Receives USSR's Skachkov	C	1	1/A10
Receives Soviet Power Minister	C	2	1/A11
Further Reportage on Visit of USSR's Aliyev	C	2	1/A11
Tano Tsolov's 11 Aug Activities Reported	C	2	1/A11
Receives Soviet Gosplan Official	C	3	1/A11
Receives Polish Materials Minister	C	2	1/A11
Stanishev Receives DKP's Gerns 11 Aug	C	3	1/A12
Czechoslovak Control Commission Delegation Visits	C	3	1/A12
Delegation Departs 12 Aug	C	3	1/A12
More on Cypriot Party Delegation's Visit	C	4	1/A13
Tsolov Receives Delegation	C	4	1/A13
Delegation Departs 12 Aug	C	4	1/A13
Kubadinski Receives Tanzanian Agricultural Delegation	C	4	1/A13
Briefs: Czech Forestry Minister	C	4	1/A13

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Offers Condolences on Pope Paul's Death [RUDE PRAVO 9 Aug]	D	1	1/A14
RUDE PRAVO Comments on Soviet-Japanese Relations	D	1	1/A14
Moscow Radio's Zorin Interviewed on U.S.-PRC Ties	D	1	1/A14
Metro Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR	D	2	1/B1
Kapek Presents Awards to Metro Construction Workers	D	2	1/B1
Reportage on Opening of New Prague Metro Line	D	3	1/B2
Opening Ceremony	D	3	1/B2
Kapek's Address	D	4	1/B3
Lesechko's Address	D	6	1/B5
Husak's Address	D	8	1/B7

Party Leaders Attend Funeral for Former Editor	D 9	1/B8
Czech Minister Urban Concludes Visit to Angola	D 9	1/B8
Milos Jakes Visits Gottwaldov District Farmers	D 9	1/B8
Reliability of Coal Mining Machinery Criticized [MLADA FRONTA]	D 9	1/B8
Dissidents Report 'Opposition Movement' Program [Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA 11 Aug]	D 10	1/B9
Briefs: Strojimport Exports to USSR	D 10	1/B9

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Receives Message of Thanks From As-Sadat	E 1	1/B10
Gerlach-Led Delegation Ends Visit to Colombia	E 1	1/B10
Ebert, Willerding Receive Algerian Special Envoy	E 1	1/B10
NATO Allegations of Warsaw Pact Arms Increase Refuted	E 1	1/B10
New Version of West's 'Policy of Strength' Criticized	E 2	1/B11
Hoffmann, Teller Receive Sport, Technology Awards	E 3	1/B12
Deputy Security Chief Scholz Dies 11 Aug	E 4	1/B13
Court Sentences FRG Citizen for Espionage 11 Aug	E 4	1/B13
Member of FRG 'Criminal Group' Sentenced in Berlin	E 4	1/B13

HUNGARY

Press Comments on Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty	F 1	1/B14
Budapest Radio Comments	F 1	1/B14
Cuban Foreign Minister Visits Herend, Balaton	F 3	1/C2
Ends Visit	F 3	1/C2
Faluvegi, Szalai Meet Nigerian Officials for Trade Talks	F 3	1/C2
CSSR Labor Minister Stancel Concludes Visit	F 4	1/C3
Scottish Trade Unionists Describe Talks as Useful	F 4	1/C3
Commentator Blames Both Sides in Eritrean Conflict	F 4	1/C3
Briefs: Soviet Oil Industrial Agreement	F 5	1/C4

POLAND

Babiuch Receives LCY Secretary Orlandic for Talks	G 1	1/C5
Piatkowski Holds Talks With SRV Deputy Foreign Minister	G 1	1/C5
Senegalese Delegation Visits, Protocol Signed	G 1	1/C5
Warsaw Commentary Praises Pope as Church Leader, Statesman	G 1	1/C5
L'UNITA Reports Miner's Protest of Working Conditions [8 Aug]	G 2	1/C6
Warsaw Radio Reports Harvesting Difficulties	G 3	1/C7
Pinkowski Reviews Progress	G 3	1/C7
POLITYKA Praises Yugoslav Role in Nonalined Movement	G 3	1/C7
Briefs: New Under Secretaries; Under Secretary Appointed; Storm Damage Noted	G 4	1/C8

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs Executive Political Committee Meeting	H 1	1/C9
Ceausescu Receives PCI Chairman Luigi Longo	H 2	1/C10
PRC Chairman Hua To Visit 'Second Half of August'	H 3	1/C11
Press Publishes Reports of PRC Achievements	H 3	1/C11

More on PRC Agricultural Delegations' Activities	H 4	1/C12
Nanking Children's Ensemble Concludes Tour	H 4	1/C12
Japanese Parliamentarians Arrive 11 Aug	H 4	1/C12
Meet With Giosan, Others	H 4	1/C12
Indian Navy Delegation Departs 11 Aug	H 5	1/C13
AGERPRES Reports JCINTEIA Article on Foreign Policy [11 Aug]	H 5	1/C13

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG Reports on PRC-Japanese Peace Treaty	I 1	1/D1
Vuckovic Commentary	I 1	1/D1
Reportage on Foreign Secretary Vrhovec's Visit to FRG	I 2	1/D2
Vrhovec-Genscher Talks Begin	I 2	1/D2
Further Report on Talks	I 3	1/D2
Genscher Comments on Talks	I 4	1/D4
Vrhovec Leads Delegation to Pope's Funeral	I 4	1/D4
TANJUG Reports on PRC-Yugoslav Economic Ties	I 4	1/D4
New Law on Industrial Cooperation Effective 12 Aug	I 5	1/D5
NIN Carries Series on Dimitrov's BCP, Macedonian Issue	I 6	1/D6
OPEC Representative Denies Oil Price Increase	I 7	1/D7
FRG Court Says Terrorist Should Be Handed Over to SFRY	I 7	1/D7
Briefs: Federation Council Member Dies;	I 7	1/D7
Ships for PRC		

Item 856-B-4
PrEx 7.10: FBIS-EEU-78-157

FBIS-EEU-78-157
Monday
14 August 1978
Vol II No 157

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

Available For
Distribution From DOCEX

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

50

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

MORE MESSAGES OF SOLIDARITY AGAINST PRC RECEIVED

Albanians in Turkey Write

AU111938Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Aug 78 p 4 AU

["We fully support the Heroic Stand of the Party and Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and We Assure You That We Will Always Remain Near Our Beloved Country"--ZERI I POPULLIT headline]

[Text] A message sent to Comrade Enver Hoxha by a group of Albanians residing in Ankara, Turkey, says, among other things:

We heard with deep indignation about the hostile act of the Chinese Government against our beloved country. We, just as our brothers in Albania and the progressive and peace-loving peoples throughout the world, condemn the Chinese act and brand it as a barbarous and very base act. We fully agree with the letter that the AWP Central Committee and the Albanian Government sent to the Chinese party and government. From this letter we learned many things which throw light on the real face of the Chinese Government and on its hostile intentions against Albania. However, China's calculations at home did not meet conditions in the market. China is not familiar with the history and the character of our glorious people. China forgets that for Albania freedom and independence have been and remain the most precious things. The Chinese leaders have made a serious mistake in thinking that without their aid Albania would not be able to survive and would be forced to submit to and link up with its enemies. Nevertheless, our beloved country is prospering and thriving every day. Although a small country, Albania enjoys a great reputation in the world.

In these glorious days of the history of our people, we are, by thought and heart, in Albania. We fully support the heroic stand of the AWP and our government and we will always remain near to our beloved country.

Albania will always march forward safely. Even more glorious days await the Albanian people. Our glorious country, headed by you, dear Comrade Enver, will always prosper. May our beloved Albania and the great and brave Comrade Enver Hoxha live as long as the mountains of Albania!

Albanians in Bulgaria Write

AU121705Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Aug 78 p 4 AU

["May the Prosperity and Glory of the Land of Eagles, the Fatherland of Skenderbeg and Enver Hoxha, Bloom and Grow!"--ZERI I POPULLIT headline]

[Text] In their letter to Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, the Albanian brothers residing in Bulgaria write, among other things:

We heard with deep indignation about China's hostile act cutting off all economic and military aid to our country. But with equal joy we have heard about the contents of our letter [as published] directed to China in which you openly and strongly expose with bravery--and this only few can do--the malice, aversion and the hostile activity and intentions of the Chinese leadership against Socialist Albania and all the peoples of the world. We, Albanians in Bulgaria, are proud that you, together with the other comrades, are, as always and like nobody else, the first to unmask the Chinese leadership through facts and documents.

Our heart is filled with joy and elation when we hear Tirana Radio saying that all the progressive people of the world have arisen to defend and support our people. Let the Chinese and others take notice that Albania is not alone and is not isolated. On the contrary, Albania has comrades and friends in all corners of the world.

Apart from war, others have tried to impose isolation and blockade on us several times. They also deserted us at the time of Skenderbeg. In 1978, too, Europe and the neighboring chauvinistic states did the same thing. Moreover, in the present century they threatened us with starvation and arms. However, as you have stated, our people "marched forward with sword in hand."

The same will happen now and always.

Although far from the fatherland, we are well aware, as are all Albanians and all progressive people of the world, of the strength and energy of our people and of what they are capable of, especially now that they are led by you and your comrades. You have elevated Albanian valor and courage 100 fathoms [as published] higher. You have raised the reputation and glory of Albania so high and you have an unfailing compass in your hands to which you have pledged your word forever.

Dear Comrade Enver, we, like all the honest and patriotic Albanians who are living far from the country because of the injustice practiced by the jackals of Europe and because of economic difficulties, are proud that we are Albanians and that we are of the same flesh and blood. Assembled together, as the Albanians know how in good and hard times--just as our predecessors were rallied around the patriotic association called "The Desire"--solemnly tell you that we are with you now and always.

We unanimously state about the Chinese leaders: May shame come upon them, as it has been upon others for years! The friendship and love which our people offered to have them as loyal comrades were not worth it.

We pledge to you the word of the Albanian man that we will always remain loyal to our country, we will be true Albanians and we will stand by you no matter what may come.

May you live as long as our heroic mountains! May the prosperity and glory of the land of eagles, the fatherland of Skenderbeg and Enver Hoxha, flourish and grow!

Albanians in Egypt Write

AU121816Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[ATA-attributed item: "Albanians Have Lived Honorably and So They Will Live Forever"]

[Text] In a letter sent to the AWP Central Committee and Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Albanians residing in Egypt write, among other things:

We heard with indignation about China's cessation of economic and military aid to our beloved country.

This is a treacherous and hostile act by which the Chinese leadership intended to subdue the party, the people and our country. However, this is a futile attempt. Through the centuries our people have never been subdued. They have stood like a straight and sharp sword against anyone who tried to violate our homeland and freedom.

We, Albanians residing in Egypt, are, by thought and heart, with our brothers and sisters and our wish for them is that their rifles may always turn into cannon! Albanians have always lived honorably and they will live like this forever, without ever bending their head. We fully believe in the country's successful progress along the road defined by the party.

In expressing our resolute solidarity with our fellow countrymen, we assure you once again that we will be near you, body and heart, in any situation. May Enver Hoxha, who is raising the reputation of our country higher and higher throughout the world, live as long as our mountains! Long live our beloved country and our freedom-[illegible]ing people!

ATA Reports Messages

LD121250Y Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

["The Reactionary Act the Chinese Leadership Committed Is Revolting to the Conscience of Every Honest Man and Woman in the World. Socialist Albania Enjoys the Admiration and Firm Support of the International Proletariat and of the Peoples of the World"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 12 (ATA)--The message of the Communist Party of Dahomey addressed to Comrade Enver Hoxha and the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania expresses the resolute support for the PLA and the PSR of Albania and condemns the anti-Albanian act of the Chinese Government. The message reads among the other things:

The odious act of the Chinese leadership is a logical continuation of the counter-revolutionary, pragmatist and eclectic policy it has been following for several years on the international plane and which is in full opposition to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Creating the counterrevolutionary theory of the "three worlds", which says that the revolution is no longer on the agenda, the Chinese leaders have been pursuing a policy of the active liquidation of revolution and socialism. That's why they want to strangle the fortress of socialism and revolution, the PSR of Albania, while they, at the same time, grant credits, weapons and military instructors to Mobutu and other fascists. But just as Tito and Khrushchev failed, the Chinese leaders, too, will fail in their counterrevolutionary and chauvinist policy of the big state against Socialist Albania and the peoples of the world.

The Albanian people, under the leadership of the PLA with the outstanding Marxist-Leninist Enver Hoxha at the head, have a long experience of struggle against the imperialists and revisionists. They have caused the failure of the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade of U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionists. They will certainly smash the chauvinist manoeuvres of the big state and the policy of dictate of the Chinese leaders.

The message stresses that Albania is building socialism chin up and chest out relying on its own forces, thus indicating the road of honour to the proletariat and the peoples of the world.

Socialist Albania, concludes the message, enjoys the admiration and firm support of the international proletariat and of the peoples of the world. Its cause is just and the victory is inevitable.

The Austria-Albania Friendship Association expresses in the letter sent to the Albanian Embassy in Vienna its solidarity with the stand of the Albania people presented in the letter of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Government of the PSR of Albania to the Central Committee of the CP of China and the Chinese Government. The association writes among other things:

We wish to remain friends of the Albanian people and we admire Albania for the courage it is once more displaying in the struggle against the superpowers, which want to suppress us.

We are convinced that the Albanian people will carry further the hitherto successful achievements in all the fields and that the so admirable and persistent construction will make progress through the Albanian zeal and patriotism.

The letter sent to the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions by the revolutionary Trade Unions Opposition--RGO--of Germany, writes among other things:

The Revolutionary Trade Unions Opposition--RGO--of Germany expresses its powerful and unbreakable solidarity with the Albanian working class and Albanian people and indignantly condemns the chauvinist act of the Chinese leadership against the PSR of Albania.

The Chinese leaders once more revealed that they have fully betrayed the Marxist-Leininist principles and the aims of the world workers movement, which Socialist Albania consistently defends against every pressure.

The message sent to the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania by the Republican Convention of the Peoples of Spain, reads:

The Commission of the Republican Convention of the Peoples of Spain expresses its profound indignation for the arbitrary and hostile measure of the Chinese Government against the glorious People's Socialist Republic of Albania. We express our fraternal solidarity and pledge that we will double our efforts in the joint struggle against all the enemies for the freedom of the peoples of the world.

A letter sent by the friend of Albania, Patrick Kessel (France), says among others:

By breaching the agreements of every kind with Socialist Albania, the leadership of the Communist Party of China has just concluded its disruptive attitude in the international Marxist-Leninist communist movement. This latest step flings it in the camp of the enemies of Marxism-Leninism, of the allies it has chosen for some time now. This repetition of the Khruschevite pressures of the years 1960-1961 on Albania, is not a surprise. It reveals before the entire international proletariat and peoples who are fighting for their freedom and independence, the stand of the leadership of the Communist Party of China as a stand of a great power. It is well-known how the People's Socialist Republic of Albania reacted towards the provocations of the Khruschevite clique and how it stood loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism in an unflinching manner.

The choice that should be made today is not and has not been the choice between two countries, between people, but between the political lines, between that of Marxism-Leninism implemented by the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania today, just as in the 60's and before it, and that of the Chinese leadership, which has just cast aside the mask.

The denunciation we make to this disruptive gesture of the Communist Party of China against the Party of Labour of Albania, our solidarity with the latter, is an expression of our conviction that here we have to do with the common struggle we should wage in new conditions, against the same enemy, modern revisionism.

TODOR ZHIVKOV ARRIVES IN SOVIET UNION 11 AUG

AU1114427 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA)--The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, arrived in the Soviet Union today for a short holiday at the invitation of the CC of the CPSU.

DAILIES COMMENT ON VANCE'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

AU1214487 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 12 Aug 78 AU

["Political Self-Deception"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 12 (BTA)--Under this headline today the RABOTNICHESKO DELO paper comments on the latest Middle East tour of U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance. Pointing out that Mr Vance had the mission to revive the separatist Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, the paper draws the conclusion that this mission has not brought about changes of principles in the positions of the two countries.

It is stressed in the article that the way out of the Middle East crisis are not the separatist moves, but genuine negotiations with the participation of the countries concerned. The paper emphasizes for this reason that the combinations which are being made in the Washington-Tel Aviv-Cairo triangle are a big deception directed to the Arab peoples; a deception which, repeated many a time, turns into political self-deception for its initiators.

NARODNA ARMIYA deals with the same subject in its foreign weekly round-up. It is pointed out that as long as Egypt follows the path of separatist negotiations, the USA will continue to support Israel and to lead Cairo to concessions and betrayal which will constitute a failure of the efforts of the peaceloving forces for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis.

REPRESENTATIVES ATTEND POPE PAUL'S FUNERAL

AU1219127 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] The funeral of Pope Paul VI took place in Rome today. "Representatives of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Holy Synod, as well as Bulgarian Ambassador to Italy Venelin Kotsev, attended the funeral ceremonies."

STANKO TODOROV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives USSR's Skachkov

AU1120587 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, at the Eksinovgrad residence near Varna today received the chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries with the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mr Semen Skachkov.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, attended the meeting.

Receives Soviet Power Minister

AU131900Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, received Petr Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, at the Eksinovgrad residence today.

The meeting was attended by Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, and by Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria. The talk was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF USSR'S ALIYEV

AU132056Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who is vacationing in our country, visited Pleven Okrug today.

Accompanied by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary, Geydar Aliyev had a comradely meeting with the Bureau of the Pleven Okrug Party Committee, during which he was briefed on the socioeconomic development of the Pleven area. Later on, Comrade Geydar Aliyev visited the historical monuments of Pleven and the panorama called Pleven Epic 1877.

TANO TSOLOV'S 11 AUG ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives Soviet Gosplan Official

AU111453Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today Tano Tsolov, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, received Nikolay Mirotvortsev, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee. The prospects for expanding cooperation and production-sharing in the field of light industry in 1980-90 as well as the possibilities for increasing the deliveries of mass consumer goods for 1979-80 were discussed.

The friendly and cordial talks were also attended by Boris Boev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee.

Receives Polish Materials Minister

AU112059Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA)--The first deputy-chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Mr Tano Tsolov, today received the Polish minister of materials management, Mr Eugeniusz Szyr.

The minister of supply and state reserves, Mr Yordan Mladenov, also took part in the meeting.

Questions concerning further cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland in the effective utilization of material resources and waste materials were discussed. A review was made of the opportunities for joint work in designing and introducing automated systems for control of the supply of spare parts, in the planning and development of warehousing and the exchange of free material resources.

STANISHEV RECEIVES DKP'S GERNS 11 AUG

AU112100Y Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA)--In Varna today the secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, received Mr Willie Gerns, member of the Presidium and secretary of the central leadership of the German Communist Party, who is on holiday in Bulgaria. During the meeting information was exchanged on the work of the two parties at the present stage and on topical problems of the international situation and the world communist and workers' movement. A positive appraisal was given to relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the German Communist Party (?that are) developing on an ascending line.

The BCP once again reaffirmed its solidarity with the struggle of the German Communist Party against the shifting of the burden of the crisis of capitalism onto the shoulders of the working class, for protection of the direct interests of the working class, for a turn towards social and democratic progress in the Federal Republic of Germany, and expressed its protest against the intentions of the reactionary forces to start legal proceedings against the organ of the German Communist Party, the UNSERE ZEIT newspaper.

The German Communist Party gave a high appraisal to the activity of the BCP in fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference, as well as for guaranteeing peace and security in the Balkans and throughout the world.

The two parties confirmed the need for making further efforts for the development and consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They expressed their serious concern in connection with the aggressive foreign political course of the Maoist leadership which ever more threatens peace and the security of the peoples of the world. The two parties expressed their willingness to expand and deepen their cooperation on the basis of the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

CZECHOSLOVAK CONTROL COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS

AU112056Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] A meeting was held between the leaders of the Bulgarian Committee for State and People's Control, the committee's chief inspectors and leaders of control groups in the ministries and departments and the visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Control Commission led by Minister Dr Frantisek Ondrich, committee chairman. Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, also participated in the meeting.

Frantisek Ondrich expressed satisfaction with the opportunity accorded to him to study the experience of Bulgaria's control organs in connection with the building of a unified national control system in Bulgaria.

Comrade Krustyu Trichkov presented the Golden Badge to Frantisek Ondrich for his services in the sphere of state and people's control. Trichkov also presented a Silver Badge to the rest of the Czechoslovak delegation.

Delegation Departs 12 Aug

AU121910Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Control Commission led by Minister Dr Frantisek Ondrich, committee chairman, has left Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was cordially seen off by Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, and Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

MORE ON CYPRIOT PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Tsolov Receives Delegation

AU112057Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Tano Tsolov, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, today received the delegation of the Cypriot Democratic Party led by (Phedias Paraskevandes), party Central Committee Politburo member. During the friendly talks the guests were briefed on the socioeconomic development of our country and on the tasks which the Bulgarian people are facing at the present stage of development.

Comrade Tano Tsolov expressed support for the Cypriot people's struggle to resolve the Cyprus problem by protecting the independence, territorial integrity and nonalined policy of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Cypriot delegation was also received by Milko Tarabanov, first deputy chairman of the National Assembly. During the talks an identity of views on cooperation among peoples and on the establishment of lasting peace in the world was expressed. The guests expressed gratitude for Bulgaria's support in the Cypriot people's struggle against the artificial division of the island.

Milko Tarabanov presented the delegation with the honorable Badge of the National Assembly.

Delegation Departs 12 Aug

AU122038Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 12 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] The delegation of the Cypriot Democratic Party led by (Phedias Paraskevandes), party Central Committee Politburo member, which paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, left the country today.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES TANZANIAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

AU112106Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Fatherland Front National Council chairman, has received an agricultural delegation from Tanzania led by (Annah Abdullah), deputy of the Tanzanian National Assembly.

During the friendly and cordial talks Comrade Pencho Kubadinski acquainted the guests with the organization and activity of the Fatherland Front. A desire was expressed for establishing ties and cooperation between the Fatherland Front and Tanzanian public organizations.

BRIEFS

CZECH FORESTRY MINISTER--Ladislav Hruzik, Czech Socialist Republic minister of forestry and water management, who is visiting Bulgaria, has met Yanko Markov, minister of forests and forest industry. They discussed the expansion of cooperation in forestry. Attention was devoted to the issue of production-sharing in forest machine building. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU]

HUSAK OFFERS CONDOLENCES ON POPE PAUL'S DEATH

AU1110519Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Condolences to the Vatican"]

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of condolences to Cardinal Jean Villot in the Vatican on the death of Pope Paul VI.

The telegram reads: Please accept an expression of sincere commiseration with the death of Pope Paul VI. The CSSR respects his contribution to the efforts for peace, international detente and understanding.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS

LD121222Y Prague CTK in English 0855 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 12, CETEKA--Soviet observers express hope that the Japanese Government will show enough political circumspection not to take steps that might become an obstacle to the development of Soviet-Japanese relations, says RUDE PRAVO today.

The paper points to the risks of a possible acceptance of Chinese terms by Japan. The Chinese representatives claim that a third world war is inevitable. Who their allegedly chief enemy is can be seen from their teaming with the Carter administration, tightening of relations between People's China and the U.S. in all respects, including the military sphere, support for the NATO militarist circles as well as the statement on the necessity of the further strengthening of the American military presence in Asia and the world.

Peking's pressure to pull Tokyo on to the orbit of its aggressive anti-Soviet strategy does not have a unilateral response on the Japanese islands, certain circles in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and the influential pro-Chinese lobby in the parliamentary opposition parties press for the conclusion of a treaty on Chinese terms. This is because the reactionary rightwing circles hope that alliance with Peking might bring a solution to the country's internal economic difficulties, says RUDE PRAVO and continues:

Their short-sighted policy, whose traditional anti-communist position accords with the Peking line has a strong counter-balance in the meaning of a considerable part of the Japanese public--both entrepeneurs interested in long-term economic cooperation with [word indistinct] partners, and the broad masses of the working people.

MOSCOW RADIO'S ZORIN INTERVIEWED ON U.S.-PRC TIES

LD122312Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Interview with Moscow Radio political observer Valentin Zorin by unnamed interviewer--recorded, date and place not specified; questions and answers in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] [Question] Lately, Washington has been, with increasing frequency, using the so-called Chinese card in its policy. What can you say about this?

[Answer] Of course, such attempts are being made; and I think that this is an irrational and dangerous policy. It is irrational for several reasons, even if we look at it from the viewpoint of the United States. Washington thinks that it is playing a Chinese card in an American game. I think, however, that Peking believes that it is playing an American card in its game. Generally, they would like to fulfill American aims in this policy and, at the same time, they are striving to fulfill their own objectives. In particular, they are striving to bring about a worsening of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union in order to gain the position of the third party who will be laughing. Apart from this, one also has to bear in mind the following circumstances: China is a large country but at present it is insufficiently strong, with an inadequate economy. The strength of China is in the future, in its potential. It is not, however, strong today. And, therefore, while the United States is worsening its relations with the Soviet Union, not only is it not improving its position; it is also risking the deterioration of mutual contacts. At the same time, the Soviet Union is a large country, with which the United States always has to reckon and have the will to come to an understanding.

And there is one more thing in which the representatives of the United States are making a mistake. They are not taking into account the fact that realistic people live here in the Soviet Union. We are not afraid of various paper agreements and visits. We proceed from the realistic state of forces. We can easily reckon that the realistic forces of China are not big enough to put the United States in an advantageous position, thus upsetting the external balance of power to our disadvantage. The danger of these contacts lies in the fact that they are hostile from China's side, and as such directed overtly against the Soviet Union.

We would have nothing against any contacts the United States wishes to maintain with China if they were not, however, directed against the Soviet Union; and, if that is the case, then this is a policy which is not only dangerous but lacks long-term prospects.

METRO COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD140248Y Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 11, CETEKA--Otakar Ferfecky, Czech deputy minister for development and technology, and Viktor Kozlov, Soviet deputy minister of transport construction, government commissioners for the Prague Metro, met here today on the eve of tomorrow's opening of a new line of the underground.

They concluded an agreement on cooperation for 1979-80, under which the Soviet Union will supply Czechoslovakia with 60 metro wagons, technical equipment, and which will facilitate the planning of further work in metro expansion.

KAPEK PRESENTS AWARDS TO METRO CONTRUCTION WORKERS

LD112220Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 11, CETEKA--A meeting of the best Czechoslovak and Soviet builders of Prague Metro took place here today in the presence of Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Secretary of Prague Municipal Committee of the Party Antonin Kapek. Also present were representatives of the constructing and other firms building undergrounds in Moscow, Berlin, Budapest, Belgrade, Amsterdam and Brussels, chairman of the International Public Transport Union, President of Paris Transport Roger Belin, Chairman of the Metro International Committee and General Director of London Public Transport Richard Robbins, and others.

The meeting was addressed by Mayor of Prague Zdenek Zuska, who appreciated the completion of the new section seven weeks ahead of schedule. Antonin Kapek and Zdenek Zuska then decorated the best workers with high distinctions: The Order of Labour has been awarded by the Czechoslovak president to Soviet Deputy Minister of Transport Construction and Government Commissioner for Prague Metro Viktor Kozlov, to the head of an escalator assembling brigade Yuriy Kozlov, the state distinctions for merited construction work have been awarded to 15, and the distinctions for excellent work to 43 individuals and collectives from Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF NEW PRAGUE METRO LINE

Opening Ceremony

LD121416Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Traffic on the first section of Line A of the Prague Metro was ceremonionally started today at the Lenin station in the October Revolution Square. The ceremony was attended by a Czechoslovak party and government delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, by the Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Lesechko, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, by the builders and organizers of the Prague Metro construction and by guests.

Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the city party committee in Prague, stressed that the opening of a further section of the Prague Metro proves the successful fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. He deeply stressed the selfless assistance of Soviet workers and technicians on this construction project of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, and paid tribute to the work of all who contributed to the fact that this great project has been completed in such a short time.

Mikhail Lesechko, head of the Soviet delegation, read the letter of greetings sent by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, to the builders of the Metro, which congratulates them on success.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, then made a speech. He paid tribute to the work of the builders of the Prague Metro, to the shortened construction time, and to the fulfillment of their pledge. Comrade Husak stressed that the success achieved in the construction of the Prague Metro demonstrates how the aims of the party's policy are being translated into life and that, at the same time, it is poof of the usefulness of mutal Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

Comrade Gustav Husak then ceremonially started the traffic on Line 1-A of the Prague Metro by cutting a tape.

[Prague Domestic Televison Service in Czech and Slovak at 1445 GMT on 12 August carries a report from Lenin station on October Revolution Square in Prague in which the reporter states:

"On the platform are Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; and other members of the Presidium: Alois Indra, Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart; also present are: Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium, and Mikulas Beno and Josef Haman, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat. Also present are other representatives of political life and members of the diplomatic corps.]

Kapek's Address

LD122250Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1445 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Speech by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at 12 August meeting at Lenin station in October Revolution Square in Prague to mark opening of new metro line--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary and President of the CSSR! Esteemed Soviet friends! Comrades! Dear citizens of Prague!

Today, 12 August 1978, we are handing to the citizens of Prague and the visitors to the capital another line of the metro, the second one. It is truly symbolic that it should link the squares of Prague bearing the name October Revolution Square and Square of Peace. For it is these two terms that express the deepest sources, the content and objectives of all the endeavors of our socialist society, the policy of the CPCZ and our fraternal friendship with the USSR. And the overwhelming majority of our people have convinced themselves of the fact that the policy of today's party and state leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, is utterly and completely loyal to these ideals.

The 9 years that have elapsed since the historic session of the Central Committee of our party in April 1969 have demonstrated convincingly that this policy consistently meets the needs of our working people and leads to the steady growth of their living standard and certainties. It leads to the development of socialist democracy and the very real rights of our citizens.

Convincing proof of this is, among other things, the present development and reconstruction of our capital. Thanks to the systematic attention and concern devoted to these questions by the highest party and state bodies, the fundamental changes now taking place in Prague are being carried out at a pace and degree which has no precedent in the history of our country. In this very fact lies the most reliable prerequisite which will insure that, to its ancient historic beauty, so much admired the world over, Prague will very soon add all the signs of a modern exemplary socialist city. And we are all proud that we are participating in these historic transformations, that we are able to help to carry them out and that we are thus able in the present period to build on the very best that is preserved in our city, on its great and glorious past.

This is why it is a matter of honor and responsibility for every member of our city party organization, a matter for the civic and patriotic pride of every honest citizen of Prague to do his or her utmost to insure fulfillment of the program tasks set by the 15th party congress--to make Prague a model socialist city. We want to assure the whole of our party and society, and you personally, Comrade General Secretary and President, of this on the very day of this festive occasion.

Today's inauguration of traffic on a new line of the metro is therefore merely further proof that the resolutions of the 15th congress are not mere words but that our society is transforming them into deeds. It is proof that the program mapped out by the 15th congress will be fulfilled.

Comrades! Allow me to take this opportunity to express sincere and comradely thanks, on behalf of all citizens of Prague, to all builders of the metro, both from Prague and all other regions of our homeland, to all those who made it possible that today we are able to hand the metro over to the public. [applause]

Today is the culmination of their hard and selfless work, which was often done in very difficult and complicated conditions. Quite justifiably, therefore, a number of builders of the metro were yesterday accorded high distinctions and acknowledgments for their work. I thank all citizens of Prague, who with understanding and patience bore and are still bearing the difficulties brought about by the construction of the metro. The new line of the metro, which will span the historic core of the city, will help very notably in solving the current urgent problems of traffic in Prague. In one day alone, after the opening of the second line, the Prague Metro will carry nearly half a million passengers. This is why the successful completion of the construction of the new line has, not only among the citizens of Prague but also among citizens of other regions of the republic, met with such interest, attention and appreciation. And for this very reason this project is highly appraised.

Today is, at the same time, further, very graphic proof of the tremendous contribution made by Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and the selfless assistance of the Soviet people in solving our urgent tasks. As a construction project of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, the Prague Metro entered the pages of history at its very outset. By its extent it is, however, already the biggest construction project of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation today. We are fully aware that without Soviet technology, the participation of Soviet experts and the utilization of their experiences, we would not have been able to complete such a great project in such a short time. The builders of the metro have created a brilliant example of the strength of fraternal friendship between our two countries, their effective cooperation and comradely relations, both at work and in private life.

Not only was the metro being built through their constructive effort, but a new, truly internationalist friendship, based on common endeavor in pursuit of a common goal, was growing in strength. The best advertisement of this cooperation between our workers and Soviet workers and technicians is what our people have become accustomed to regard as quite a normal occurrence as far as Prague's metro is concerned--that is, its high degree of reliability, its technical and operational level and its ideological and artistic impact.

On this occasion it is fully justifiable to remind ourselves of the turbulent conditions under which the construction of the metro was begun. The decision as to how to tackle underground transport in Prague was one of the areas in which the reliable line of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union perforce encountered the open opposition of its opponents. The tackling of a technical problem grew at that time into a political problem. Only after restoration of the Leninist principles in the life of our party and society and of our fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union did it become possible to begin to formulate designs for the construction of the Prague metro. This is why the successes in building the metro literally coincide with the advent to power of the new party leadership, headed by Comrade Husak, in April 1969, and the application of a principled Marxist-Leninist and internationalist policy aimed at overcoming the crisis situation in our society.

A historic milestone was the conclusion of the intergovernmental agreement in April 1970, on the basis of which the Soviet Union is extending to us invaluable assistance in the construction of the metro. The years-long rich experiences of the Soviet people enable us thus to tackle not only design issues but issues concerning the operation of the metro as well. The advisory and scientific and technical assistance and the participation of Soviet specialists in designing and building the metro under the complicated geological conditions of Prague still continues. Soviet-made cars, escalators and safety equipment, experiences in the building of the central control system and a number of other things, too, are evidence of the concrete manifestations of the selfless and disinterested help of Soviet comrades.

For this help we are grateful from the bottom of our hearts to Soviet workers, engineers and technicians, and naturally also to those Soviet specialists together with whom we have been building the metro in our capital. [applause]

I want to express most cordial thanks for the great help in construction of the Prague Metro to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. I ask the head of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Lesechko, to convey our sincere thanks for the attention and personal help in construction of the Prague Metro to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and a great friend to our people. [applause]

With a sense of pride and as evidence of our commitment, we recall the words Comrade Brezhnev wrote in the commemorative book of the metro during his recent visit to Prague, and I quote: The Prague Metro leaves one with beautiful impressions. Its construction is a good example of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, graphic proof of creative friendship between nations. We wish the metro builders' collective and the Soviet specialists who are taking part in the construction to continue to honorably fulfill the tasks ahead of them. Let there always be good symbols of fraternal mutual assistance between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

Comrade General Secretary and President of the CSSR. We are happy to have been able to give you a report on the fulfillment of a combine socialist pledge, concluded in response to the appeal of the city party committee by the organizations that are taking part in construction of the Prague Metro, together with Soviet specialists. The completion of construction and the carrying out of a trial run on A line fulfilled a decisive part of the task given us by the directives of the 15th congress of our party, which is to build 20 km of metro lines in Prague by 1980.

Esteemed General Secretary and President. Accept our assurances that in the future, too, we will do our utmost to consistently fulfill the tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress. [applause]

Lesechko's Address

LD131200Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1445 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Speech by Mikhail Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 12 August meeting at Lenin station in October Revolution Square in Prague to mark the opening of new subway line--recorded, in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the CSSR, Comrade Husak; esteemed members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the government and esteemed participants in this festive meeting:

The Soviet government delegation accepted with pleasure the invitation to attend today's ceremonial opening to traffic of the new line of the Prague metro.

The builders of the metro, who yesterday gathered at a meeting to mark this occasion, sent a letter of greetings to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Allow me to discharge a pleasant task entrusted to me by the great friend of the Czechoslovak people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and to thank you for your heartfelt message and acquaint you with the text of the letter addressed to the collective and builders of the Prague Metro. [applause]

To the builders of the Prague Metro !

Dear comrades, I sincerely congratulate you on this outstanding labor achievement, the ahead of schedule completion of construction and the commissioning of the second line of the Prague Metro. It is a handsome present to the citizens of Prague and an important contribution to the improvement of the transportation network of the capital city of the CSSR. The Prague Metro has become an outstanding example of fruitful Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, and a personification of fraternal cooperation between our countries and nations. We are sincerely glad that your successes are the results of extensive socialist competition in the construction of the metro by Czechoslovak builders and Soviet specialists, in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October and the 30th anniversary of the February victory of the Czechoslovak working people over reaction.

I wish you, dear comrades, from the bottom of my heart, many successes in construction of the next routes of the Prague Metro, in fulfillment of the tasks set before the builders of the metro by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Signed: Leonid Brezhnev [applause]

Allow me to hand the message sent by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the builders of the Prague Metro to Comrade Kapek, chief secretary of the CPCZ City Committee in Prague. [applause]

Esteemed comrades. The Prague Metro, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev observed during his visit, ranks among the telling symbols of the fraternal cooperation and mutual activity of the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples. You know that many Soviet enterprises have produced unique, mechanized shields for tunneling, station and track tubings, improved electric trains and other equipment for your metro. Czechoslovak specialists have learned from experiences in the construction and running of the subways in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Baku and Tbilisi. Here in Prague, Soviet workers, technicians and engineers have been working alongside you.

We are pleased that the CPCZ Central Committee, and the president of the government of the republic have shown deep appreciation of the work of Soviet specialists in construction of the Prague Metro by conferring Czechoslovak state decorations on a large group of them yesterday.

The Prague Metro has linked many thousands of Soviet and Czechoslovak people with new ties of fraternal relations. Friendship between our nations is firm and indestructible. It is based on loyalty to the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of socialist internationalism. It constitutes the firm basis for Soviet-Czechoslovak relations and a reliable base for development of many-sided cooperation, which is being expanded and intensified every day. For examples of the usefulness of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at a festive meeting in Prague on 31 May 1978, we do not have to look far.

Let us look at the economic and scientific-technical relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Across our common borders there continuously flow many millions of tons of cargo. In the maps of both countries, there appear an increasing number of joint construction projects.

An important factor in strengthening the economic potential of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, as well as other socialist countries, is multilateral cooperation within CEMA, whose 30th anniversary we will be commemorating at the beginning of next year. Our countries are actively sharing in realization of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, in the drafting of [word indistinct] long-term target programs for cooperation among the CEMA member-countries in key branches of production.

New paths of the truly fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are paved by regular meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committe and president of the republic.

The recent visit to Czechoslovakia by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the meeting held in the Crimea between Comrades Brezhnev and Husak have raised cooperation between both countries to a higher plane and insured a further all-round development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations. Life has quite convincingly confirmed that Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, having stood the test of time, is now an important factor in strengthening the international positions of socialism and peace.

Dear comrades, allow me once more, on behalf of the Soviet government delegation, to congratulate you sincerely on your great labor successes, the ahead of schedule commissioning of the new line of the metro. To all fraternal Czechoslovak people I sincerely wish further successes in the building of advanced socialism. Long live the unshakable bond and eternal, fraternal friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples! [applause]

Husak's Address

LD122253Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1445 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the republic, at 12 August meeting at Lenin station in October Revolution Square in Prague to mark opening of new subway line--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends: The project which we are today handing over to the citizens of Prague and all the public for their use is a very necessary, useful and I would say beautiful one, and I am convinced that it will make the lives of the citizens of Prague and all visitors to our capital more pleasant and that it will contribute to our prople's pride in the development of our socialist homeland.

I deeply appreciate the work of the metro builders, both Czechoslovak and Soviet citizens, who adopted a socialist pledge and fulfilled it, who shortened the completion time and, thereby, I would say, lessened the suffering of the people of Prague in regard to transport and therefore made their future days that much easier.

This is also proof of how we are putting into practice the policy of the CPCZ, and of our socialist state, in development of our homeland, in development of our capital, in improving the lives of our citizens. I think that this metro is also a substantial part, or one important part, of that great effort. At the same time, as Comrades Kapek and Lesechko have already spoken very nicely about it today, this is proof of the usefulness and beneficial nature of our cooperation with the Soviet Union, where mutual assistance, mutual cooperation, brings such positive results as the Prague Metro; and, naturally, it is not merely the metro, for these results are seen throughout the entire territory of our state.

This is why we shall, in this spirit, continue in development of our homeland, in development of our capital, where we are investing no small amounts, especially during the past few years. We shall continue to intensify the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

Therefore, let the Prague Metro, this new line as well as that which will be following it in the future, serve for the benefit and joy of the people of Prague and all visitors to our capital; let it serve the pride of our people in Socialist Czechoslovakia. [applause]

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND FUNERAL FOR FORMER EDITOR

LD111132Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] A final leave-taking ceremony with the deceased chief editor of the periodical NOVA MYSL, Jan Simek, holder of the Order of Victorious February, Order of Labor and other distinctions, was held in the ceremonial hall of the Prague Strasnice Crematorium today.

"The ceremony was attended by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee; Mikulas Beno and Jan Fojtik, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Oldrich Svestka, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO; heads of departments of the party Central Committee, and other personalities from political and public life. In his speech, Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party Central Committee, stressed that in Comrade Simek we lose a selfless communist and internationalist as well as a true patriot, who had always joined the struggle for the victory of the working class and linked a love for his own country with love for the Soviet Union."

CZECH MINISTER URBAN CONCLUDES VISIT TO ANGOLA

LD140152Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Bohumil Urban, Czech minister for industry, has concluded a visit to Angola. At the end of the stay, an agreement on industrial cooperation between the two countries was signed. It provides for expansion of Czechoslovak technical assistance to Angola, especially in the manufacture of cellulose, paper and textiles. A joint communique was also signed stressing that the visit by the Czechslovak delegation will contribute to the widening and consolidation of cooperation between Angola and Czechoslovakia.

MILOS JAKES VISITS GOTTWALDOV DISTRICT FARMERS

LD132244Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, paid a visit to farmers in Gottwaldov District today.

RELIABILITY OF COAL MINING MACHINERY CRITICIZED

AU111500 [Editorial Report AU] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 10 August on page 3 carries a 2,800-word interview with two leading representatives of the general directorate of the North Bohemian brown coal mines concern, technical director Prof Eng Josef Hojdar and production director Eng Eduard Haendl, on reasons for the "current unsatisfactory state of affairs" in brown coal extraction.

Asked if he could explain why the North Bohemian brown coal basin's production remained almost half a million tons below plan target in the first 6 months of this year, Haendl replies that "there are serious problems with the performance and reliability" of big machinery in the giant open cast mines, adding that in order to insure the growing demands on coal production "we are forced to insure the planned extraction by intensifying the existing mines' capacity," a matter that often cannot be done without improvisation; there are also breakdowns of the older type of machinery.

"We are also organizing other extraordinary measures. Our miners are not working badly--they are, for example, trying to face the current situation with further additional shifts on Saturdays and holidays," Haendl says. Asked to elaborate on the reliability of the new machinery deployed at the giant open cast mines, Haendl replies that every open cast mine has its "technological unit" which consists of an excavator, transporter and an overburden dumping machine. It is envisaged that three such technological units with an hourly capacity of 10,000 cubic meters of soil, and three with a capacity of 5,000 cubic meters of soil, will be deployed at the giant Maksim Gorkiy open cast mine in the future. So far there are only three "5,000s" there, but they are not yielding the required planned output because of the habit of the excavator, and particularly of the long-distance conveyor belt, to break down. "In this giant open cast mine we were supposed to extract almost 8 million tons of coal this year, but we will be glad if we make it 3.5 million," Haendl says.

In another part of the interview, Haendl and Hojdar describe in considerable detail the construction weaknesses of the new types of mining machinery, with the latter saying "we do not reproach the engineers for their construction errors, but on principle we are not happy about their attitude to rectifying ascertained shortcomings," with Haendl adding that "the manufacturers should search for ways of improving the machinery on their own initiative for the sake of the enterprise's good name and not wait until someone forces them."

DISSIDENTS REPORT 'OPPOSITION MOVEMENT' PROGRAM

LD141033Y Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 11 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[E.P. dispatch: "New Dissident Movement Formed by Charter 77 Exiles"]

[Text] Vienna--Three Charter 77 signatories in exile in Vienna held a press conference yesterday to announce that the Czechoslovak police are planning a roundup of "dissidents" to forestall demonstrations in Prague on the anniversary of the Soviet military intervention, 21 August. The police operation is apparently due to start 16 August and end the next day.

The Charter 77 signatories, Ludvik Karin, Jaroslav Kreci and Antonin Rusek, also announced the establishment in Austria of a group baptised "21 August Initiative," formed by Czechoslovak exiles and Austrian intellectuals with a view to performing "actions of solidarity and protest" on the occasion of the 10th anniversary.

During the press conference, they announced that " the opposition movement" in Czechoslovakia is preparing a program inspired by the principles of Charter 77 which will offer a "democratic alternative" to the program currently being pursued by the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Preparations are proving laborious. The majority of the movement is composed of "anticommunists and anti-Soviets" with varying political and ideological backgrounds. "The occupation by the Warsaw Pact had the effect of spreading anti-Soviet feelings in Czechoslovakia," it was said at the press conference.

Finally, the three signatories pointed out that back in 1965 Prague and Moscow signed an agreement for stationing 10,000 Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia, who would have been integrated into the Czechoslovak Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

STROJIMPORT EXPORTS TO USSR--The Strojimport foreign trade stock corporation will increase its exports to the USSR, its main trade partner, by 52 percent in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In 1977, Strojimport delivered goods worth more than R100 million to Soviet enterprises. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 10 Aug 78 p 4 AU]

HONECKER RECEIVES MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM AS-SADAT

LD111736Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has received a message from Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, thanking him for his good wishes on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the Egyptian July revolution. In it, the president of the Egyptian Arab Republic expresses a desire for further development of relations between the GDR and his country for the mutual benefit of both peoples.

GERLACH-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO COLOMBIA

LD120738Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The GDR state delegation led by Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, has ended its visit to Colombia. During its stay, the delegation had a friendly meeting with the leadership of the National Colombia-GDR Friendship Society and with other personalities. The GDR guests were present at the inauguration of Colombian President Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

EBERT, WILLERDING RECEIVE ALGERIAN SPECIAL ENVOY

LD111720Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Friedrich Ebert, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Politburo, on Friday received Dr Tidjeni Haddam, special envoy of Houari Boumediene, Algerian president and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, for talks.

Dr Haddam presented a personal message from the Algerian head of state to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Klaus Willerding was also present at the meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

NATO ALLEGATIONS OF WARSAW PACT ARMS INCREASE REFUTED

LD110922Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Werner Haendler commentary]

[Excerpts] The highest-ranking general of the FRG Bundeswehr, Inspector General Wust, is worried and even feels himself threatened--threatened by the alleged increase in arms of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. At the congress of reserve officers from nearly all NATO countries, which is currently taking place in the FRG capital, the general tried once again to conjure up the fearful spectre of danger from the East. Wust claimed that the Warsaw Pact countries are making significantly greater efforts to arm than is necessary for the purpose of defense. The Bundeswehr inspector general had obvious difficulty in producing for his group of experts more or less watertight evidence to support his thesis. The leading FRG general estimated that in the sphere of nuclear weapons the USSR and the United States are nearly equal and that there is an analogous situation as far as the ground forces stationed in Europe are concerned, if one counted the level of equipment and the number of men.

Leaving the facts aside, it is doubtless part and parcel of a NATO general's terminology to claim, without evidence if need be, that the Soviet Union pursues an offensive strategy; and perhaps the Bonn general took as a model the recent article written by the NATO supreme commander, Haig, from the NATO letters, which also tries to spread fairy stories about the excessive growth of Soviet military might and the increasingly subtle Soviet threat. But the fairy tales session was over when the spokesman of the FRG generals referred yesterday in Bonn to the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Here General Wust was treading on shaky ground, even for him. For weeks now a proposal from the socialist states has lain on the Vienna negotiating table--a proposal which, as is known, takes into account basic points of view and demands made by NATO.

The socialist states are offering to reduce their troops by a significantly greater number than the Western countries are demanding at present. They are doing this in order to get the negotiations, which reached an impasse years ago, moving at last and to give the NATO side no opportunity to make further excuses.

It is here that the real worries of General Wust and Haig lie. The people, especially in Western Europe and the United States, could learn the truth about the disarmament proposals of the socialist states; they could jeopardize the arms madness of the large concerns. He who pretends, like the inspector general of the FRG Bundeswehr, that nothing constructive has happened in Vienna, shows himself to be a poisoned tongue, one of those influential opponents of detente who continue to build unashamedly on the old anti-Soviet network of lies. Their motives are transparent: They are making the case, along with the powerful international arms industry, for the further development and so-called modernization of weapons systems. More specifically, it is the neutron bomb which is at stake. According to a commentary in the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, which is close to the arms industry, General Wust did not spell everything out: The neutron bomb remains an ace in the psychostrategic game.

In the face of our convincing disarmament proposals--those made in Vienna, for example--and in view of the fact that for the first time in the history of the United Nations, a special session was devoted exclusively to problems of disarmament, the representatives of the military-industrial complex are now resorting to enraged counterattacks.

Another example, besides the Bonn conference of NATO reserve officers, is the foundation in Washington of a so-called Coalition for Peace Through Strength, by means of which 147 senators and deputies want to achieve a total military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union and to start a witch hunt for champions of disarmament. The influence of this coalition is, of course, great. Yesterday, the House of Representatives endorsed an arms budget of over $119 billion, almost $10 billion more than last year. But precisely because they present the world with this immense arms burden of over $1 billion a day, protest and resistance are growing on every continent; for nothing can refute the simple truth that wonder weapons and endless arms spirals bring the world no security but only increasingly great danger. Security can only be achieved by limiting arms and through disarmament.

NEW VERSION OF WEST'S 'POLICY OF STRENGTH' CRITICIZED

DW132122Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1850 GMT 13 Aug 78 DW

[Guenter Leuschner commentary: "NATO Armament Versus Detente"]

[Text] Good evening. Let us recall once again three news items of the past few days: The first one: The United States has achieved a new record.

The American House of Representatives just passed the biggest single budget in the history of the country. It is--and who could have expected anything else--the 1979 arms budget of $120 billion, which is $10 billion more than that of last year. The United States thereby considerably surpassed the long-term growth rate of an annual 3 percent, as decided by NATO. In 1979, it will spend almost 10 percent more for the arms race than was spent this year.

The second news item we wish to recall is fully in line with the first. NATO Supreme Commander Haig and Inspector General of the Bundeswehr Wust once again warned, in chorus, against the immense threat from the East. What I am talking of is a natural connection, since, as is customary, such rhetoric with musical accompaniment serves to justify NATO's own arms race.

But he who still harbors doubts about this connection, meaning the hypocritical nature of this idle talk about the alleged threat from the East, may be reminded of the third news item. In the Washington Senate, more than 147 deputies and senators, industrialists, high military and 44 anticommunist organizations have joined what they term a Coalition for Peace Through Strength. Their program: They want to achieve total military and technological superiority of the West over the Soviet Union. They strive for strategic superiority and have set themselves the goal of--once again verbatim--removing from office all elected representatives who embark on the dangerous path of disarmament. Hence, the program at least has the advantage of not lacking in frankness. Total military and technological superiority over the socialist countries is being strived for, technological superiority and not--as can be read sometimes if the truth is being covered up--maintenance of the existing equilibrium of power.

Thus, it is not we, the communists, but others who need the arms race to achieve the envisioned strategic superiority. What is this superiority good for, one could not help asking oneself; perhaps it is intended for use as a means of exerting political pressure against communism, or perhaps the intent is to deploy the superior weapons as soon as they are available? It is not merely the name of that Coalition for Peace Through Strength which ominously reminds us of the times of thirty years ago, for its program does even more so. But then, one should also recall the upshot, the end result of the policy of strength. It was a failure, coming to a rather disgraceful end. Since then, socialism has not become weaker, but has grown stronger in every respect. How then could the attempt to bring about a new version of the policy of strength end otherwise than it did at that time? If some people in the West were to replace only a small fraction of their unreasoning anti-communism with simple logic, they would arrive at this conclusion very quickly.

HOFFMANN, TELLER RECEIVE SPORT, TECHNOLOGY AWARDS

LD112124Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1858 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Ernst-Schneller Prize of the Society for Sport and Technology (GST) of the GDR was awarded for the first time here on Friday. The honor is intended for scientific, scientific-technological, artistic and journalistic achievements in the service of socialist military education.

Among the first prizewinners was Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Politburo member and GDR defense minister. At the presentation ceremony, the minister paid tribute to the services rendered by the GST in helping to prepare future soldiers for their military service and in developing and promoting the defense preparedness and capabilities of GDR citizens.

Another prizewinner is the chairman of the GST Central Executive, Lt Gen Guenther Teller.

DEPUTY SECURITY CHIEF SCHOLZ DIES 11 AUG

LD112020Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Lt Gen Alfred Scholz, GDR deputy minister for state security, died today at age 57. An obituary issued by the SED Central Committee says inter alia: "During the great patriotic war, Comrade Alfred Scholz acquired great and lasting credit as an agent [kundschafter] and intrepid fighter in the Soviet partisan movement." Alfred Scholz was holder of the Red Banner Order of the USSR, among other citations.

The obituary adds: "With great political responsibility, energy and vigor, he always honorably solved all tasks entrusted to him for the consolidation and safeguarding of the GDR. He devoted himself passionately to deepening the fraternal alliance with the USSR and to close cooperation with the other socialist countries."

COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN FOR ESPIONAGE 11 AUG

LD111804Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin Higher Military Court today sentenced FRG citizen Gertrud Enkemeir of Guetersloh to 6 years incarceration for having engaged in espionage for the Federal Intelligence Service (BND). On behalf of the BND, she engaged in systematic military espionage against the GDR for years. The espionage missions in the GDR were carried out by misusing visits, which were camouflaged as visits to relatives. Secret service instructions for her crimes were passed through BND officials in the course of numerous meetings with agents in her apartment.

MEMBER OF FRG 'CRIMINAL GROUP' SENTENCED IN BERLIN

LD111805Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin City Court today sentenced FRG citizen Theodor Bausch to 6 years incarceration for crimes under Article 105 of the Criminal Code.

The motor vehicle used by Bausch was confiscated. At the trial, it was established that Bausch was a member of a criminal group in West Berlin which is organized as a gang and employs well-known criminal practices involving misuse of transit routes. Out of greed, he took part in the organization of crimes by misusing the transit agreement and the generous provisions for entry into the GDR.

Bausch said in his testimony that he had been instructed by his principals to conceal the commercial nature of these crimes and the criminal acquisition of money by advancing humanitarian motives. He was caught redhanded at the GDR frontier crossing point at Horst on 6 May 1978.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SINO-JAPANESE PEACE TREATY

LD132258Y Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[From the press review on the Sino-Japanese peace treaty]

[Text] Budapest, August 13 (MTI)--The HSWP's central newspaper NEPSZABADSAG and the Hungarian Government's semi-official newspaper MAGYAR HIRLAP comment in their Sunday issues the newly signed Japanese-Chinese peace treaty.

In its commentary, MAGYAR HIRLAP stresses:

"If the Japanese-Chinese peace treaty, signed on Saturday, had only aimed at deepening the two countries' understanding, then obviously the talks on the document had not dragged on for six years. But at the negotiations no mention has for long been made about the improvement of friendly relations. The talks have centered on the issue of the anti-hegemony clause. China--aiming at getting Japan to support its blindly anti-Soviet policy--wanted any wording in which it condemns the endeavours by a 'third country' designed to attain hegemony in the Asian-Pacific area. Peking has not tried to conceal it for a moment that the Soviet Union is this third country. This is the reason why Tokyo has been cautious to poison by giving up its traditional principle of the diplomacy of equal distances its extensive and fruitful cooperation that it developed with Moscow..."

"Now the treaty seems to contain a wording of compromise. It condemns hegemony, but immediately it points out that the document does not concern the signatories' position in the relations with any third country. This, however, is hard to believe, with regard to the circumstances. Knowing Peking's motives, the declaration of the opposition to hegemony suggests that China would openly include the Japanese leadership wishing foreign political successes before the elections into a dangerous game poisoning international relations" writes MAGYAR HIRLAP.

NEPSZABADSAG emphasizes in its commentary:

"The Peking document is after all containing the widely discussed so-called anti-hegemony clause, the adoption of which was so stubbornly pressed for by China, and for which Japan has for a long time been reluctant to sign the treaty. The Tokyo government could have no doubt about it that the antihegemony clause was designed against the Soviet Union since this was unanimously revealed by Peking's official standpoints and by party and state documents. Politicians and public personalities, taking into consideration Japan's national interests, have well in advance called the attention to the dangers inherent in the Chinese endeavours and warned the government of inconsiderate steps and of yielding to Chinese endeavours. Unfortunately, the warnings proved to be in vain. Tokyo gave in to persistent pressure by Peking and has now given its signature to a treaty which is inconsistent both with the interests of Japan and the Asian peoples and with that of international detente. The Japanese Government has run the serious risk that whether it likes it or not it plays into the hands of the Chinese great-power and chauvinistic policy endeavouring hegemony," says NEPSZABADSAG, the HSWP's central daily.

Budapest Radio Comments

LD131320Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

["Seven Days on the Five Continents" program presented by Gyorgy Onodi]

[Text] [Onodi] The Japanese-Chinese peace treaty was signed in Peking on Saturday. Miklos Lengyel Comments:

[Lengyel] Can a peace treaty affect international detente in an unfavorable way? On first impression this appears unlikely. But what happens if the two sides, in this particular case China and Japan, desire to cooperate against a third nation, the USSR? It is obvious that in such an event tension will rise, especially along the eastern coast of Asia. The situation is aggravated if one of the great powers involved aspires to hegemony, namely, to have a decisive influence over the life of the world's most populous continent. This is precisely the charge leveled against the USSR by the Peking government; however, as Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda declared before the opening of the talks, there is no guarantee that China itself is not aiming at hegemony and using the Soviet danger only as an excuse.

The Chinese leaders today are, of course, realists. They can see well that their enormous country, at its present level of development, cannot play anything but a modest role in world politics. To illustrate China's backwardness it will suffice to mention that the more than 900 million Chinese produce a lower economic output than the 110 million Japanese. However, the ambitious plans for the development of the national economy suggest that by the turn of the century China would like to take a role of equal importance to the United States and the USSR, if not in world politics at least in Asia. The Peking government needs substantial foreign help to bring about this economic and political development and Japan is expected to take an important part in the modernization of the key sectors.

But why does Chinese-Japanese cooperation have to be directed against the USSR? Examples from history show that the establishment of a great power demands enormous sacrifices from the population which often receives nothing in exchange. Under such conditions the Chinese leadership considers it useful to refer to a foreign threat because, by so doing, it can make acceptable many domestic shortcomings, above all the low standard of living of the population and the staggeringly slow pace of cultural development.

[Onodi] Parallel to the Chinese-Japanese talks, another round of discussions got underway in Hanoi about problems connected with the resettlement of the Chinese population living in Vietnam. What is the reason for China's turning against her former ally and how could you explain China's strange moves in the Indochinese region?

[Lengyel] China has a dual purpose. First, it would like to strengthen the crumbling internal unity of the nation by reviving nationalism. Second, in its foreign policy it is endeavoring to insure that no united socialist alliance system can be formed in Indochina that is independent of China. Vietnam, as the strongest and most developed state of Indochina, wants to realize a model which is different from Chinese socialism. Thus its independent development gives rise not only to diplomatic but to political problems as well. For this reason the weakening of Vietnam is in the interests of Peking's current leaders both for domestic and foreign political purposes.

China wants to achieve its aim by applying two-fold pressure from the outside, by the mobilization of the Chinese minority living in Vietnam and by the intensification of the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict. External pressure undoubtedly makes the development of socialist Vietnam more difficult, nonetheless Peking has been forced to take part in talks in Hanoi about the relationship of the two states. This is due, above all, to the strengthening of Vietnam's position. That Indochinese country has become a member of CEMA and has also received substantial foreign capitalist loans from Japan, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. All this may indicate that even the great powers of the West disapprove of Peking's diplomacy in Southeast Asia. The countries of the Third World are even less prepared to accept this and this applies especially to the Southeast Asian states that are directly involved. Substantial Chinese minorities live in these countries and outside influence over them would create major problems for regimes that are, in any case, not very stable.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS HEREND, BALATON

LD112120Y Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 11 (MTI)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and his wife visited the West Hungarian Herend procelain factory on Friday. They were accompanied by Jeno Jakus, Hungarian ambassador to Cuba. The visitors saw the plants of the 150-year old world-famous china-clay factory and its equally old museum. Later they toured the Balaton area.

Ends Visit

LD131415Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister has left Budapest after paying an official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart. Isidoro Malmierca was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

FALUVEGI, SZALAI MEET NIGERIAN OFFICIALS FOR TRADE TALKS

LD112136Y Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 11 (MTI)--James Oluleye, Nigeria's federal finance minister, had talks in Budapest between August 8-11 on possibilities for developing Hungarian-Nigerian economic and financial relations and signed a financial agreement with Hungarian Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi. With Hungarian Under Secretary for Foreign Trade Bela Szalai, the Nigerian minister surveyed issues on expanding the two countries' trading and scientific-technical cooperation.

Simultaneously with the minister's visit, the Hungarian-Nigerian joint committee held its first meeting. It analysed the development of the two countries' trade and worked out proposals for the continued development. Hungary and Nigeria concluded a trade agreement in 1973, on the basis of which economic contacts had been developing gradually and then quickly in the preceding years. While in 1975 Hungary's exports amounted to forints 240 million and imports from Nigeria to 90 million forints, last year Hungarian sales to Nigeria were worth forints 1.4 thousand million and imports 900 million forints. Currently Nigeria is Hungary's biggest African trading partner. In the first six months of this Hungarian businessmen selled goods totalling forints 664 million for Nigeria and purchased from it products worth forints 970 million. Last year 48 percent of Hungarian exports were made up of engineering products, and the share of these goods is expected to expand further. Cocoa bean constitutes nearly entirely Nigeria's exports to Hungary.

Health, education and farming equipments are making up Hungary's machinery exports. The Hungarian Medicor works has been supplying hospital equipment for Nigeria since 1974 and it is now carrying on talks with its Nigerian business partners on the sales of new installations. The Hungarian foreign trade company Metrimpex signed last year a contract worth dollars 9.6 million on the delivery of equipment for the technical college at Kano. Recently the Hungarian optical works accepted to modernize a geodesic department in Auchi. Besides the Metrimpex company, several Hungarian foreign trade companies are conducting negotiations on the exports of new education facilities.

Komplex foreign trade company is supplying for Nigeria a slaughter-house worth dollars 6 million and is preparing several agreements on the sales of canning industry equipment and maize farms. Good opportunities for the continued expansion of the Hungarian-Nigerian cooperation are offered in the fields of vacuum technics, ready-made clothing industry and vehicle industry.

The two countries' scientific-technical cooperation agreement was signed in Budapest in 1963. Currently some 40 Hungarian specialists are working in Nigeria, engaged mostly in construction electrification, and geodesic works as well as physicians. About 100 young Nigerians are studying in Hungary with a grant, and 18 experts attend post-graduation training with a scholarship by the ITESCO (International Technical-Scientific Cooperation Bureau).

CSSR LABOR MINISTER STANCEL CONCLUDES VISIT

LD100242Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Czechoslovak negotiations on labor issues have ended in Budapest. Minister Michel Stancel has left Hungary. With his Hungarian colleague, Ferenc Trethon, he held an exchange of views on labor force management and social-political issues.

SCOTTISH TRADE UNIONISTS DESCRIBE TALKS AS USEFUL

LD112128Y Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 11 (MTI)--The delegation of the Scottish Trade Union Congress [STUC], led by General Secretary James Milne, were paying an official visit to Hungary between August 4-11, at the invitation of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. The STUC representatives exchanged views with top Hungarian trade union officials on opportunities for the continued development of the relations between the Hungarian and Scottish trade unions and on current issues of the international trade union movement. Information was given on the activity of Hungarian trade unions. The guests got familiar with the living and working conditions of Hungarian workers at industrial, farming and servicing enterprises and health institutes.

The delegation was received by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, and by Janos Peter, vice-president of the Hungarian National Assembly.

The Scottish delegation called their talks in Hungary useful. They spoke highly of the extensive activity of Hungarian trade unions, praised their results and said with recognition that significant progress was being manifested in the improvement of the Hungarian people's living and working conditions and in the development of socialist Hungary. The guests left Budapest on Friday.

COMMENTATOR BLAMES BOTH SIDES IN ERITREAN CONFLICT

LD112154Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In his commentary Laszlo Benda will now analyze the background to the fighting in Eritrea and the objectives of the opposing sides.

[Benda--begin recording] Eritrea is in flames: Fighting has been going on for a decade and a half in this area of strategic importance, lying in the northern part of Ethiopia along the Red Sea. In the early days of fighting the Eritrean guerrillas took up arms against the activities of the monarchical regime seeking the annexation of Eritrea.

After the overthrow of the monarchy, it appeared for a short time that the strength of progress would unite and bring the opposing forces onto the same side. The fact that this did not happen can be blamed on both sides. The group of progressive officers in Addis Ababa was too late in offering peace and a wide measure of the right of self-determination to Eritrea. On the other side the guerrillas, who continued fighting for separation, missed an historic opportunity: When they were unprepared to reach an agreement and continued their struggle with the support of the Arab countries their activities became harmful from an historical perspective.

The reactionary Arab regimes attempted to lift the burden from the Eritrean front. Indeed, the Somali attacks and the war in the Ogaden diverted significant Ethiopian forces. By that stage the Eritrean guerrillas were in control of over 90 percent of the province. The Saudi Arabian plan for turning the Red Sea into an internal Arab sea was about to be realized. The central government of Ethiopia, with the support of the socialist countries, which was of decisive importance, and in particular with the help of the USSR and Cuba, succeeded in beating back the Somali attack and, regrouping its forces, concentrating its attention on Eritrea.

The great campaign began 7 weeks ago and since then units of the Ethiopian Army have captured more than 30 settlements, among them towns of strategic importance. The attack has weakened the stranglehold over several besieged towns, and the first report of the arrival of a truck convoy at the provincial capital was received today. For 10 months, Asmara could only receive supplies by air; however, the signs are now that the strategic road leading to this town of 200,000 is under the control of the central forces along its entire length.

During the course of the successful counterattack, Arab diplomacy was revived. Only a few days ago Somali President Siad Barre was having talks with the Egyptian war minister. To sum up, therefore, one would be justified in thinking that, even in the event of the complete victory of the Ethiopian Army the bloodshed that has been going on in Eritrea for a decade and a half will not suddenly come to an end. [end recording]

BRIEFS

SOVIET OIL INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT--Budapest, August 10 (MTI)--Representatives of the Hungarian Budavox telecommunication company and of the Soviet foreign trade union Maspriborintorg signed an important contract on Thursday in Moscow. It provides for the Hungarian delivery of complex technologic telecommunication system for Soviet oil pipelines worth roubles 11 million. Budavox starts the supply this year. It provides in 1978 complex telecommunication systems for a 900 km long oil transmission line. The contract constitutes a part of the long-range Hungarian-Soviet oil industrial cooperation. The Hungarian equipment will be laid on 1000-1000 [as received] km long sections in 1979 and 1980. Under the agreement concluded between the two countries, the Soviet side is to supply crude oil in return for the Budavox's equipment. On Hungarian part the contract was signed by Jozsef Benko, deputy general manager of Budavox, and on Soviet part by Mikhail Jefremov, the vice-president of Maspriborintorg. Present at the event of signing was also V. Sokolov, the Soviet Union's deputy minister for oil industry. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD]

BABIUCH RECEIVES LCY SECRETARY ORLANDIC FOR TALKS

LD112226Y Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug, PAP--Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP CP Edward Babiuch, today received the executive secretary of the LCY Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Marko Orlandic. In the course of the meeting which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on cooperation between the PUWP and the LCY.

PIATKOWSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH SRV DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU111536Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the PZPR Central Committee foreign department, met on 8 August with Nguyen Co Thah, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The two officials exchanged views on the further development of the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Nguyen Ngoc Uyen, SRV ambassador in Poland, attended the talks.

SENEGALESE DELEGATION VISITS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD111450Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A government delegation from the Republic of Senegal has been staying in Poland from 6 to 11 August at the invitation of the minister of foreign trade and maritime economy. During the visit, the current development of commercial and economic relations between our two countries were reviewed and the guidelines for future cooperation were outlined.

The progress achieved in cooperation in maritime fishing was rated as particularly high. Both sides have also expressed their interest in direct cooperation in the chemical industry with stress being laid on Poland's participation in the development of Senegal's phosphate industry. The talks also covered the possibility of extending Polish-Senegalese cooperation in, among other things, maritime economy, power industry, geology, town planning and agri-

The results achieved during the talks were included in the final protocol signed today by Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and Louis Alexandrenne, Senegalese minister of plan and cooperation.

WARSAW COMMENTARY PRAISES POPE AS CHURCH LEADER, STATESMAN

LD121336Y Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In comments on today, Zdislaw Morawski writes about the late Pope Paul VI:

The death of Pope Paul VI was received in Poland with deep sorrow. He was known in this country not only as the head of the Catholic Church but also as a statesman, the moral authority of which contributed significantly to the cause of world peace.

Paul VI brought to the conclusion Vatican Council II and implemented its decisions in the everyday practice of the Holy See, and these decisions point out that peace is indivisible and to work for cooperation among believers and nonbelievers for a good cause, especially for peace, is a duty of the church.

Such a new vision of a pluralistic world meant a different approach of the Holy See and the pope to matters of peace, an approach which was soon acknowledged by nearly the whole world. During the Vietnam War Paul VI condemned its instigators irrespective of their belief, and when Poland came out with the initiative of calling the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Paul VI supported the initiative though it came from a socialist country. Archbishop Casarioli, responsible for foreign affairs at the Vatican, signed the final document of the conference.

Poles well remember the first years of Willi Brandt's Ostpolitik and the support given to him by the Vatican despite the fact that the West German Christian Democrats, that is, the majority of Catholic grouping in that country, was against the recognition of Poland's western border on the Odra and Nysa rivers.

It is worth remembering that it was during the term of office of Paul VI, on June 28th 1972, that a decision was made to normalize (?the administration and church status) of Polish dioceses in the west and the north of the country.

(?Millions) of Polish Catholics remember the beatification of Father Kolbe who died a martyr's death in the Auschwitz concentration camp. The beatification of Father Kolbe gave an opportunity to remind the world of the sufferings of the Polish nation during World War II and to condemn Nazism; and condemned it was in a sermon delivered by the pope in St Peter's Basilica during the beatification ceremony. It was understood by the Polish nation as a moral debt paid by Paul VI for the silence on the subject on the part of Pope Pius XII during the terrible atrocities perpetrated by Nazis on Poland and on many other countries of Europe.

The normalization of the legal status of the church in Poland's western and northern territories led to a gradual normalization of relations between Poland and the Holy See which was crowned by the visit of Edward Gierek, Poland's leader to the Vatican, and his meeting with the pope. Addressing Edward Gierek on this occasion, Paul VI said: "We have expressed during our talks the wish and desire for cooperation, for work in an atmosphere of trust between the church and the state, recognizing the task and the mission of the church and the contemporary reality of the country for the sake of the unity of Poles in building a prosperous Poland, which is also the desire of the episcopate. [sentence indistinct]

It was under Paul VI that the Vatican made the decisive move in the difficult problem of normalizing relations with the socialist countries. Diplomatic relations were established between the Vatican and Yugoslavia, a modus vivendi agreement was reached with Hungary overcoming the difficulty of Cardinal Mindszenty. Official contacts were established with the state authorities of Czechoslovakia, Romania, the GDR and Vietnam. Periodical contacts were established with the USSR as well as a wide dialog with the Russian Orthodox Church.

Pope Paul also greatly contributed towards making the organizational structure of the Catholic Church and the Vatican more democratic. Today the roads to and from Rome are much more accessible than when Giovanni Batista Montini assumed the name of Paul VI.

L'UNITA REPORTS MINERS' PROTEST OF WORKING CONDITIONS

LD101059Y Milan L'UNITA in Italian 8 Aug 78 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Polish Miners Protest Working Conditions"]

[Text] Warsaw--According to a communique from the social self-defense committee (KOR), a group of Polish miners has contacted the KOR to ask that the committee take a stand against the working conditions to which mine workers are presently subjected.

The KOR document says that there is an attempt "to compensate for phenomena of disorganization and economic difficulties by increasing plans for coal extraction at all costs, partly by, in many cases, abolishing free Saturdays and Sundays and by cutting down on sick leave."

The KOR document calls on the authorities to "guarantee the miners the human rights which have been the subject of public statements by the Polish Episcopate and the cause of several strikes."

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS HARVESTING DIFFICULTIES

LD111140Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] The most difficult and most important problem in our farming at present is the harvest which is being complicated by unfavorable weather conditions. Yesterday's and today's rain has in effect brought the harvest in northeastern Poland to a halt. Grain harvesting is most advanced in Bialystok and Lomza voivodships, where over 32 percent of the grain area has been cut: the slowest progress has been reported from Suwalki Voivodship. The weather is likely to complicate the main grain harvest which has just started on state farms--heavy combines will not be able to enter sodden fields, and grain will have to be cut by tractors or even horsedrawn mowers.

The central Baltic coast area has had about 50 mm of rainfall in 24 hours, more than in all of June, and the harvest has been brought to a halt. Rain and high winds have flattened part of the crop and this will not make harvesting easier. The harvest of rape and winter barley has been completed at the Slupsk Voivodship state farms.

After a break of 2 days, Szczecin farmers have resumed their harvesting but only in accessible areas, because many roads in the region are still impassable and many fields are flooded. On most fields grain has been flattened. It will take a few days before farmers can resume the previous pace of harvesting. One quarter of the region's grain harvest has been gathered.

Pinkowski Reviews Progress

LD102320Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Josef Pinkowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, acquainted himself with the progress of the harvesting in the Leszno region today.

POLITYKA PRAISES YUGOSLAV ROLE IN NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD112010Y Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug, PAP--"The pessimistic forecasts did not come true. At the conference in Belgrade, foreign ministers of non-aligned countries adopted a political declaration which should be signed both by the progressive and the so-called moderate countries," wrote the Warsaw weekly POLITYKA. The journal emphasized that anti-imperialist unity of the non-aligned movement was maintained, assuming at least the form of general consent to final documents. However, POLITYKA went on, "neither do the optimists have much reason for euphoria. Divergencies within the non-aligned movement have deepended and none of the conflicts dividing its member-countries was effectively smoothed. Adjournment of controversial issues in no way amounts to their solving, yet it leaves at least a year for consultations and mediation. Hence, leaders of the non-aligned countries who will meet at the Havana summit in a year's time will, perhaps,have less controversial issues to discuss. However, the danger exists that these divergencies may become even greater.

"When the movement was born, at the end of the 1950s, the international political situation was clear, and its aims as well as its ideals, were a consequence of logical (?development) of this situation by the Arab and Asian countries which were only making their political debut then. But together with the process of decolonization, the chief and prior goal uniting the non-aligned states was losing significance.

"At present, this movement is not capable of struggling with the same determination for 'second decolonization' for getting independent of various forms of industrialized countries' supremacy and for establishing a new economic order.

"The second reason for the deepening of divergencies within the non-aligned movement are the destructive activities of the Peoples Republic of China, particularly in the field of ideology, and the chief problem here, though so it may appear, is not that some countries of Asia and Africa are impressed by the Chinese model or linked themselves to China. Of greater significance is the very fact of the existence of the "abysmal ideological conflict between the USSR and (?China)."

"If in its young years the non-aligned movement was guided by supremacy of joint [words indistinct] individual, considerable egoistic tendencies were noted among its members over the past few years. This becomes even more evident when seen against the background of polarization within the non-aligned movement into progressive and conservative wings and the centre, some of which attempt to concoct divergent tendencies in order to save the cracking unity. This process has accelerated from the time when a group of radical African countries established on the ruins of the last Portuguese empire, entered the movement and when revolutionary forces took over the rule in some others. Hence, needless to say, these countries aim to make the movement more pro-socialist in nature, arousing strong objections among the states closely linked to the West, namely Egypt, Indonesia, Senegal or Morocco.

"Thanks to great efforts of Yugoslav diplomacy, it was possible not to disclose all the controversial matters dividing the movement and to maintain its unity. Yet this may not serve as the proof that the non-aligned movement is able to overcome all the obstacles and internal divergencies, but rather avoid them in order to maintain at least partial solidarity over matters of greatest significance," stated POLITYKA.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Tadeusz Bielski to the post of under secretary of state at the Ministry of Home Trade and Services. Tadeusz Bielski has been for many years deputy chairman of the Executive of the Central Union of the Spolem Consumer Cooperatives, and recently the director general of the Ministry of Home Trade and Services. Engineer Czeslaw Goscilowicz was appointed under secretary of state at the Ministry of Transport. He was recently director of the transport team at the planning committee at the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD]

UNDER SECRETARY APPOINTED--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Magister Jan Jablonski under secretary of state of the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection. Jan Jablonski is a member of the PZPR. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Aug 78 p 4 AU]

STORM DAMAGE NOTED--Following several days of hot weather, on 8 and 9 August heavy rains and winds throughout the country caused considerable damage to forests, electrical installations and houses; they also interfered with railroad, automobile and streetcar communications. In the ports of the tricity the transloading operations of goods sensitive to humidity have been suspended because of the continued storms along the coast. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Aug 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU111452Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee. The Executive Political Committee discussed and approved measures on improving the administration of state reserves. Through the measures proposed, greater harmony will be insured between the legislative framework of the activity in this important field and the current requirements of developing the national economy. Thus, there will be clearly defined responsibilities for setting up and administering state reserves of raw materials, other materials and industrial, agricultural and vegetable products, and obligations incumbent in this respect upon the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, economic ministries and other central bodies that are producers or end users of state reserves, will be established.

The Executive Political Committee approved the list of products comprising the state reserves, their levels and minimum stocks, and the ways and means of modifying them during the plan period. The conditions for storing, preserving and renewing the state reserve products and the territorial distribution of special units for state reserves will be regulated on new bases. The Executive Political Committee decided that the established measures should be enacted by a decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Executive Political Committee then examined and endorsed a report on the negotiations between Romania and CEMA member countries on reducing the coefficient of recalculating non-trade payments and fixing the rate of the lei for non-trade operations.

The Executive Political Committee then listened to a report on the activity of resolving the working people's proposals, notifications, complaints and requests addressed to the party leadership during the first half of this year. The decision of the RCP Central Committee plenum and the law on the activity of resolving proposals, notifications, complaints and requests were received by the working people's masses with great satisfaction. In tens of thousands of letters sent to the party leadership in this period, the working people expressed their profound adherence to the party-state domestic and foreign [illegible] and advanced [illegible] on [illegible] activity in all fields on eliminating shortcomings and mistakes in various spheres and in fulfilling under increasingly better conditions the 5-year plan provisions and the decisions of the 11th RCP Congress and the party national conference.

The Executive Political Committee assessed that--along with the outstanding achievements attained in implementing party-state decisions on resolving the working people's proposals, notifications, complaints and requests--there are still certain shortcomings in this field. The Executive Political Committee recommended that all central and local party-state bodies and organizations should take more exacting and consistent actions to implement to the letter the provisions of the law and the decision on resolving the working people's proposals, notifications, complaints and requests, which fully insure the necessary legal, organizational and institutional framework for bringing this activity up to the level of the requirements of the masses, the party and the state.

The Executive Political Committee listened to a report presented by RCP Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on his friendly meeting with CPSU Secretary General and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on 7 August, in the Crimea. The Executive Political Committee endorsed and highly assessed the results of the latest meeting between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Highlighting the upward course of Romanian-Soviet relations and the good results attained in developing cooperation between our countries since the last meeting between the two party-state leaders, the talks also pointed out the great opportunities for expanding and developing these relations, particularly in economic exchanges, production sharing and cooperation in other fields of mutual interest.

The meeting reiterated the determination of the RCP and CPSU, of Romania and the Soviet Union and of the Romanian and Soviet peoples to continue to act to promote friendly ties of comprehensive cooperation, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace in the world. In the continuous development of Romanian-Soviet relations, the meetings between the two party-state leaders play a decisive role and represent a factor of great impetus for opening up new and broad prospects for our mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Executive Political Committee valued the useful exchange of views between the party-state leaders of the two countries on topical issues of international life and on expanding and strengthening world cooperation, in the interest of the cause of socialism, the ideals of social progress and peace in the world, and understanding and cooperation among peoples.

The Executive Political Committee also assessed that the talks emphasized the particular importance of strengthening the unity and cooperation of all democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for the observance of the right of the peoples to freedom and independence, against any foreign interference in their domestic affairs and to insure the continuation of the trend toward detente, security and peace throughout the world.

Endorsing the results of this fruitful dialog, the Executive Political Committee expressed the determination to continue to consistently act to implement the decisions reached during the Crimea summit meeting and to insure that relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and CPSU and between the two countries and peoples should become ever more fruitful, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of socialism, peace and progress.

The Executive Political Committee resolved current problems of party-state activity.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PCI CHAIRMAN LUIGI LONGO

AU121629Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 12 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today in Predeal RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu met with Comrade Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], who is vacationing in our country with his wife. During the meeting the two sides pointed out the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and expressed the desire to continue to develop these ties for the benefit of the Romanian and Italian working people, for expanding the comprehensive relations between Romania and Italy, between the peoples of the two countries, and in the interest of peace, understanding and cooperation between nations.

The sides also discussed certain aspects of current international life and the communist and workers movement. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and fraternal solidarity characteristic of the relations between the RCP and the PCI and between the leaders of the two parties.

PRC CHAIRMAN HUA TO VISIT 'SECOND HALF OF AUGUST'

AU111230Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/8/1978--At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, R.C.P. general secretary, president of Romania, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official visit of friendship to Romania in the second half of August, 1978.

PRESS PUBLISHES REPORTS OF PRC ACHIEVEMENTS

AU121443Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1248 GMT 12 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/8/78--These days, the Romanian press gives much space to articles, news and feature reports presenting aspects of the economic, social, political and cultural life of China.

The Bucharest daily ROMANIA LIBERA publishes in consecutive issues several notes highlighting achievements in power industry, railway and sea transport, while under the heading "Starting From a Century-Old Trade" it describes the great hydro-melioration system of the Szechwan Province.

The SCINTEIA TINERETULUI newspaper stresses in an article with a significant title--"The Youth of Peking"--the huge leap the town, known in the past only by its historic monuments, made to become the great economic centre of today.

The foreign affairs weekly LUMEA publishes an extensive feature report on the industry, the monuments of art, the life of the people of the town of Canton, mentioning also Spatharus Milescu, the first Romanian that visited China.

ERA SOCIALISTA, theoretical and social-political review of the Central Committee of the R.C.P., highlighting in the article "The Economy and Science in a New Stage" the efforts of the Chinese people for modernizing industry and science, writes about the successes recorded by the Chinese working people in various domains, pointing to the achievements of Tachin and Tachai.

The Romanian people, the review writes in this context, heartily rejoices at the successes won by the Chinese people in its enthusiastic work for implementing the grand objectives of the programme adopted by the Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of China. Developing its relations with all the socialist countries, Romania has relations of friendship and militant solidarity with People's China. The unity of goals inspiring the two peoples bring them ever closer.

Quoting President Nicolae Ceausescu, the review highlights the particular significance of the visit he paid to China, considered as a new moment of historical importance in the development of Romanian-Chinese relations, meant to give a powerful impetus to the expansion and deepening of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, peoples and countries.

In China, during the talks with the people, getting acquainted with their achievements, with their preoccupations for the future, the review further writes, the truth renders more evident that the revolutionary force, the heroism and staunchness, permanent characteristics of the fight of the Chinese people, are today strongly brought to the fore by the constructive efforts for raising the country onto the superior stages of socialist civilization.

The guarantee of this progress resides in the guidance of the people by the Communist Party of China which, creatively applying the revolutionary theory to the conditions in China, opens the road to new victories in building a happy, free, dignified and prosperous life for the entire Chinese people, in the interest of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

The Romanian cultural periodicals publish poems by Chu Yuan, Chen Yi and Hsu Pao-kuei (LUCEAFARUL, weekly of the Writers' Union), three poems accompanied by an extensive biographical presentation of the personality of Kuo Mo-jo, (FAMILIA, cultural review), travel notes under the heading "The Stone Lions on the Millenium Bridge", a description of the famous Lo-ku Bridge, (ROMANIA LITERARA, weekly of the Writers' Union), moments of the old and new history of an ancient Chinese town (FLACARA), the monumental art of Peking, (LUCEAFARUL).

MORE ON PRC AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

AU112057Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/8/78--The members of the agricultural delegation of the People's Republic of China, now visiting Romania, continued their talks at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, on August 11.

The Chinese guests met the members of the Presidium of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences the same day. The talk covered aspects of the scientific research activity in agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water husbanding, as also of the transfer of the results of research to production. The members of the delegation also called at the Fundulea Cereal and Technical Crop Research Institute and at the Institute of Agricultural Mechanization Research.

NANKING CHILDREN'S ENSEMBLE CONCLUDES TOUR

AU112053Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/8/78--The children's artistic ensemble of Nanking, People's China, who toured Romania, as part of the Romanian-Chinese cultural collaboration plan, left Bucharest on August 11. Over July 20-August 11, the little Chinese artists gave shows in Bucharest, on the Black Sea coast, and in the counties of Brasov and Vilcea.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE 11 AUG

AU112055Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/8/78--A delegation of the Japanese Diet, led by Shoichi Miyake, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived in Bucharest on August 11, for a Romanian visit at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The delegation is made up of members of the House of Representatives and of the House of Councillors. The delegation was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by other Romanian officials.

Meet With Giosan, Others

AU122030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 12 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/8/1978--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received on August 12 the delegation of the Japanese Diet, led by Shoichi Miyake, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mutual information was made during the talk, about the way of organization and the activity of the two legislative forums, with stress on the positive evolution of the relations established on multiple planes between Romania and Japan. Emphasized was also the role incumbent on parliaments in the efforts directed towards building a climate of peace and security in the world, of understanding and collaboration among peoples.

The same day, the delegation called at the Bucharest Municipal People's Council. On the occasion, Ion Dinca, mayor-general of the capital, outlined to the guests aspects of the economic activity and the modernization of Bucharest, as also future concerns in these domains.

Later the same day, the Japanese parliamentary delegation met Alexandru Margaritescu, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. They approached aspects of the Romanian-Japanese collaboration and examined new ways and means of stepping up the cooperation in domains of mutual interest, of expanding and diversifying the good exchanges.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, gave a luncheon for the Japanese parliamentary delegation.

INDIAN NAVY DELEGATION DEPARTS 11 AUG

AU1120547 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/8/78--The delegation of the Indian Navy, led by Chief of Staff Admiral Jal Cursetji, left Bucharest on August 11, after an official visit to Romania. While in Romania, the members of the Indian delegation visited units of the navy, socio-cultural establishments and touristic spots on the Black Sea coast.

AGERPRES REPORTS SCINTEIA ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD1112207 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/8/1978--Expanding relations with the young states [illegible] their free, self-dependent progress, with the non-aligned countries, with [illegible] generally, is a fundamental option of Romanian foreign policy. Commenting in an extensive article on the steady preoccupation of the Romanian state for strengthening solidarity and collaboration with these countries, SCINTEIA of August 11 [illegible] that this orientation has been substantiated for many years and that Romania's position towards these states is not only the outcome of objective, affective reasons but also the objective reasons [as received].

Supporting the developing countries, promoting economic relations with these states based on the principles of equality and equity, for narrowing down and bridging the gaps separating them from the advanced capitalist countries, the newspaper considers, is in fact a direct continuation of the fight against imperialism and colonialism. Backing up by all ways the struggle of the young states is naturally one of the international obligations of the revolutionary movement--of the socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties, of other political progressive, democratic forces. On the other hand, the article stresses that the objective need to develop links of solidarity and collaboration with the developing countries, with the non-aligned states emerges from the active growingly important role these countries are called upon to play internationally. The developing states--the majority of them small and medium-sized countries--are as a rule the main goal of the policy of domination and aggression, are the first victims of the [illegible] policy. Hence, the newspaper stresses, they are vitally interested in the real assertion in international life of a new, democratic policy of equity and equality.

Romania has relations on all planes--political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and in other spheres of activity--with more than 100 developing countries, relations that are strongly propelled by the many visits of President Nicolae Ceausescu to these countries, by the important documents signed on these occasions. The intensified relations Romania has with the developing, non-aligned countries are also significantly reflected in its participation as a member with full rights in the activity of the "Group of 77" and in the participation as an invited guest in the activities of the non-aligned movement.

Special attention in the relations with these states is paid to economic collaboration, the positive consequences of such an orientation being as clear as possible. Romania has jointly built over the important economic units in the developing countries. More than 30 joint companies were set up in industry, agriculture, constructions, transport and in other domains. It is true, the newspaper specifies, that these relations do not function always without problems--a situation linked undoubtedly to specific conditions, the stage of economic and administrative organization, insufficient experience or lack of cadres. But, as the Romanian head of state pointed out in the exposition recently delivered before the party and state active, these difficulties should in no way lead to limiting relations; on the contrary, Romania's economic cooperation with the developing countries, technical assistance and cadres training included, will continually expand and diversify.

Romania's conception on the ways of supporting these states brings out in bold relief the negative contents of the so-called military aids, which in fact contribute by nothing to surmounting the underdevelopment stages. As revealed by the events in Africa, for instance, the armed conflicts and clashes open a wide gate to foreign military interventions, generate great perils to the respective peoples' security and independence, to general peace. It is obvious that the less developed countries are at present the main arena of the fight for zones of influence. As a matter of fact, the article writes, the redivision of the world, of the spheres of domination mean, to greatest extent, the redivision of the domination of the so-called Third World. In these conditions, to resist the imperialist pressures, the policy of domination, it is stringently imperative for the developing countries, for the non-aligned ones to consolidate their solidarity and collaboration.

The newspaper draws attention to the danger generated by the tendencies of sharpening the divergencies existing among some non-aligned states, to the mistaken nature of the attempts at dividing them into progressive and non-progressive, conservative countries. Experience shows that these divisions or classifications cannot but lead to scissions which open the way of foreign infiltrations of the policy of domination. In the light of these processes, the significance of the stand of the Romanian party and state is rendered still more evident, firmly declaring for the strengthening of the unity of action of the young states on a national and international plane as a primordial requirement for their free and sovereign development. It is only by the rally of all national forces in a single torrent, only by the consolidation of solidarity of all developing, non-aligned states, only by placing in the forefront the common economic and political interests that a fresh prospect of peace, progress and welfare can be secured.

The successful struggle for consolidating national independence, for eradicating underdevelopment, for abolishing the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, for the building of a new international economic and political order is closely linked to the attainment of this fundamental desideratum.

TANJUG REPORTS ON PRC-JAPANESE PEACE TREATY

ID121716Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Peking, August 12, (TANJUG)--China and Japan signed a peace and friendship treaty today, confirming their determination to oppose any country or group of countries "seeking hegemony" in the Asian Pacific region.

Thus, the "controversial clause," responsible for the long drawn-out negotiations, lasting with interruptions since 1972, was eventually included in the treaty, signed by the two countries' foreign ministers, with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng present at the ceremony.

According to the treaty, Chinese-Japanese relations are governed by the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, of non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

All disputes will be resolved peacefully, says the treaty. The only open problem between China and Japan at present concerns the territory of the Senkaku Islands.

The inclusion of "antihegemony clause," argued for by China and drawing a strong reaction from the Soviet Union as an "anti-Soviet act," is likely to affect in some measure Japanese-Soviet relations, although it is made clear that the treaty has no bearing on the signatories' relations with third countries. However, a similarly-worded position, set forth in the 1972 Chinese and Japanese government statement, raised major objections on the part of the Soviet Union, which considered the Chinese-Japanese rapprochement to rest on an "anti-Soviet basis."

The treaty makes no mention of Taiwan, with which Japan maintains strong economic ties. But as both sides confirm the validity of the principles underlying the 1972 statement, the implication is that nothing has changed, namely, that Japan continues to recognize the government of the People's Republic as the sole legal representative of China.

Vuckovic Commentary

[illegible] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Aug 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] Tonight we begin our international review, which we carry every Saturday, with a news item which could be described as the news of the day, and the scope of which exceeds the importance of all the news last week. In Peking, China and Japan signed a peace and friendship treaty this morning, thus confirming their determination to oppose any country or group of countries which would strive toward hegemony in the Asian-Pacific region. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses this event:

As is well known, the Soviet Union fiercely opposed this clause, but it appears the view has prevailed in China and Japan that, despite Moscow's disagreement, the two countries must develop their economic and other relations, and the time has come to also formally remove the shadow which for decades has been making broader cooperation between Peking and Tokyo difficult.

Chinese-Japanese relations have always been indicative, to a great extent, of the situation in Southeast Asia and wider afield, because China plays an exceptional role in this part of the biggest continent, and because Japan belongs to the countries of the so-called most developed part of the world.

True, in the past also relations between China and Japan, primarily economic relations, were very developed. Japan imports previously from China and in return exports electronics and other technology. The value of mutual trade totals several billion dollars. With the signing of the peace and friendship treaty, in the presence of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP, and the foreign ministers of the two countries, Huang Hua and Sunao Sonoda, a new page was opened in relations between these two Asian countries--something that required decades of waiting. One hopes that under the new conditions economic and other relations between these two countries will progress even further. With the removal of the last remnants of the period which the two partners do not like to recall, new prospects are being opened for the establishment of a greater mutual understanding in Asia.

The basic question was whether the so-called hegemony clause would remain in the text of the treaty, in view of the fact that the Soviet Union, as early as the beginning of the negotiations in 1972, fiercely opposed this, claiming that China insisted on this clause having Moscow in mind. For this reason, the negotiations were frozen until a few days ago. It appears that both China and Japan, nonetheless, came to the conclusion that the treaty must be signed despite Moscow's disagreement, while in the text of the treaty it should be stressed that this act does not influence the positions of the signatory countries in their relations with third countries.

According to some comments which could recently be heard in Moscow, the Soviet Union has not given up its disagreement with the Chinese-Japanese rapprochement, believing that this rapprochement has an anti-Soviet basis. For this reason, the signing of the peace treaty between China and Japan could possibly have consequences for Japanese-Soviet relations, something of which Tokyo is certainly aware. Nonetheless, it must be stressed that it is important for Asia and elsewhere that relations between China and Japan are regulated, particularly since it is clearly stated that in the future these relations will be based on the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and coexistence.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC'S VISIT TO FRG

Vrhovec-Genscher Talks Begin

LD111218Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Reichenhall--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, began talks this morning.

Further Report on Talks

LD112212Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Reichenhall--The meeting today between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in keeping with the already established practice of meetings and exchanges of views on international and bilateral relations and problems, has ended. They discussed topics from the recent summit of the developed Western countries, and from the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade, as well as questions pertaining to bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG.

Minister Genscher set out the results of the recent Bonn summit of developed Western countries. He stressed the commitments undertaken in this connection by the government of the FRG. The Yugoslav side, among other things, pointed out that they accepted the importance of problems in the economies of the industrially developed countries, but stressed that this is insufficient without the solution of the problems of the developing countries, without which there can be no long-term stabilization of economic relations in the world. The Yugoslav delegation informed its German hosts about the results of the recent Belgrade ministerial conference of the nonalined countries which contributed to the further affirmation of the nonalined movement, an increasingly important factor in international politics.

Genscher and Vrhovec discussed the state of bilateral relations between the two countries, which are improving. They noted the readiness of the two governments to develop and expand these relations in the spirit of relaxation of tension, which must be universal and not a monopoly of only a few countries. In so doing, they also discussed the problems emerging in bilateral relations between the two countries, such as the high trade deficit of Yugoslavia in its commodity exchange with the FRG, and the problem of suppressing terrorism.

In these talks, the Yugoslav side welcomed the efforts made by the FRG Government, reiterated at this meeting, to work for a more favorable solution of the problems of Yugoslavia in relations with the EEC. During the talks, the FRG side expressed the view that in other areas of the world, for instance Africa, the FRG Government will help the development of equal relations, will respect the right of those countries' sovereign and independent development, and will work towards building equal relations and partnership upon that basis, at the same time rendering assistance. Particular note was taken of the efforts of the FRG to solve the problem of Namibia.

During the talks, the two sides informed each other of the problems of terrorism and measures to suppress it. In this context, both sides expressed the attitude that this problem should continue to be resolved in the spirit of the Helsinki documents. The Yugoslav side stressed that there should not be different criteria in dealing with terrorism. Terrorism is terrorism and differing criteria to suppress it is untenable.

The Yugoslav side again stressed that it respected the legal bases for eliminating terrorism, as it expected others also to respect the legal procedures on this in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav side stressed that governments bore great responsibility for an effective solution to this problem, which cannot be separated from general or bilateral relations. Josip Vrhovec expressed dissatisfaction with the way in which a section of the West German public treats the problem of terrorism. Although in this respect certain positive changes were also noted, it was stated that there are still approaches which are unacceptable.

In addition to Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, the following also took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Radovan Makic, Yugoslav ambassador in Bonn; Milan Predojevic, head of the department for the FRG at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Tihomir Obucina, deputy chief assistant to the federal secretary; and Ivan Ivanji, counsellor at the Bonn Embassy. On the West German side the following took part: Jesco von Puttkamer, FRG ambassador in Belgrade; Mrs Renate Finke-Osiander, head of the department for Yugoslavia at the Bonn Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Counsellor Hermann Holzheimer; and representatives of the ministry Dr Harald Gans and Volker Haag.

After the talks, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Vrhovec called on Dr Alfons Goppel, leader of Bavaria. The significance of the developed cooperation between Bavaria and individual Yugoslavia republics, as well as mutual interest in expanding this cooperation, were stressed.

Genscher Comments on Talks

LD112222Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2103 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Munich--After his talks with Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, told Yugoslav journalists that the talks had taken place in an atmosphere of trust, and that mutual information on the summit meeting on the economy of developed countries and on the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade had been very useful.

Genscher also said that the FRG will work for a more favorable solution to Yugoslavia's position in relations with the European Community, all the more so as his country will obtain the post of chairman in the community in the second half of this year. Asked by journalists whether progress had been achieved in the talks on problems which were encumbering relations between the two countries, such as terrorism, Genscher said that talks have been held on the subject, and that the German government had not yet examined the decision reached by the Cologne court today on the extradiction of a terrorist to Yugoslavia. Finally, Genscher described his first talk with Federal Secretary Vrhovec as very successful.

VRHOVEC LEADS DELEGATION TO POPE'S FUNERAL

LD122005Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Rome, Aug 12 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec arrived here today to head Yugoslavia's delegation to the funeral of Pope Paul VI.

TANJUG REPORTS ON PRC-YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC TIES

LD111226Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--According to the latest estimates, the value of commodity trade between Yugoslavia and the PRC will exceed $200 million this year, and if these estimates are proven correct, will be twice as high this year as in 1977, and will exceed the record level of commodity trade--about $140 million--reached in 1974.

The strongest impetus to this development of commodity trade between the two countries was provided by President Tito's visit to the PRC last year, when it was noted at the highest level that reciprocal economic relations were lagging behind the actual possibilities and needs, and when it was agreed not only to intensify the existing forms of cooperation but also to establish new ones. Cooperation between Yugoslavia and China has consequently entered a qualitatively new stage, and Hua Kuo-feng's forthcoming visit to our country is likewise certain to contribute to its further intensification.

Economic relations between Yugoslavia and the PRC started in 1971, and despite ups and downs, have steadily progressed since then. Since 1976, there have been significant initiatives aimed at intensifying cooperation. Numerous delegations have been exchanged and a variety of contacts have been established. Both sides have shown interest in establishing mutual cooperation, but until the end of 1977 economic relations nevertheless remained at the level of trade relations.

No broader links between economic organizations had yet been established, and there were no more modern forms of economic cooperation, primarily industrial cooperation, long-term agreements on reciprocal deliveries, more elastic methods of payment and joint appearances on third markets. Contracts on buying and selling were being concluded as the necessity arose, on a short-term basis. It should be noted, however, that the value of commodity trade, which, for instance, in 1975 was one quarter of that in 1974, was also affected by the broader trends in the world market and by the economic and political situation in China at the time.

The PRC's wish to carry out a technological revolution over a short period of time, to implement the "four modernizations" plan, creates an opportunity for varied and modern economic cooperation in the coming years. Both sides are interested in a long-term agreement on economic cooperation. In the light of all that has already been achieved, such an agreement may be expected to be concluded shortly. The two sides have also agreed to the setting up of a mixed committee on commodity trade at the level of vice premiers, to replace the one which has so far existed at the level of assistant minister for foreign trade. This too is certain to contribute to the promotion not only of cooperation in the field of trade, but also to all economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

In addition to ships, marine engines and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical products, which have for years constituted the bulk of our export to the PRC, Yugoslavia can be expected to offer heavy engineering products, equipment for the food and oil industries, transport equipment, complete power stations and so forth to the Chinese market. It should also be noted with reference to our businessmen's joint appearance that a section has been set up in the economic chamber of Yugoslavia to prepare a self-managing agreement on this matter.

Agricultural-food produce, mass consumption goods and raw materials of plant and animal origin have for years constituted the bulk of China's export to Yugoslavia. However, China will shortly become a significant producer of crude oil, which Yugoslavia needs very much, just as it needs coal for the production of coke, raw materials for the chemical industry and so forth, so that the range of goods from China can be expected to be more varied in the future.

The mixed committee is scheduled to hold its fourth session at the end of the year, at which concrete proposals are to be made. They are likely to be concerned, among other things, with the transfer of technology, industrial cooperation, joint appearances on third markets, and cooperation in the spheres of transport, banking and tourism.

NEW LAW ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION EFFECTIVE 12 AUG

LD1113422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0805 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The law on long-term industrial cooperation, business and technical cooperation and the obtaining and granting of a material right to technology, between organizations of associated labor and foreign partners, comes into force tomorrow. The Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly adopted this law at its last session before the summer recess.

The current situation in the area of technical and technological cooperation can best be illustrated by the debate which recently took place on the subject in the SFRY Assembly. It was clearly and openly stated that the current state of the exchange of technical and technological experiences is not satisfactory from our point of view.

Foreign partners impose on the sale of their technical and technological knowledge conditions which are highly inequitable and difficult to accept. It is emphasized that agreements on licenses and certain industrial cooperation projects are accompanied by many restrictive clauses which otherwise are not applied in relations with other countries.

Regardless of such a situation, the SFRY Assembly considers that various forms of economic cooperation with foreign countries should be developed in the coming years, but naturally on an equal basis. Primarily, the forms referred to are industrial cooperation, the exchange of technical and technological experiences, engineering and so forth. In this sense organizations of associated labor expect a great deal from the law which comes into force tomorrow and which, it is expected, should bring more order to this area of economic activity.

The new law deals in great detail with the equal and also the defense-negotiating positions of organizations of associated labor in relation to their foreign partners. In particular, the law stresses that industrial and technical and technological cooperation should be carried out with a view to the inclusion of the Yugoslav economy, on an equal footing, in the international division of labor, cooperation with the countries of the world, in particular developing countries, the improvement of production processes, the mastering of long-series production and the balancing of the balance of payments.

The law prescribes obligatory regulation of long-term industrial, technical and technological cooperation with foreign partners by means of a written agreement for a specific period of time. Failing this, the agreement will not have "the force of law." Moreover, the agreement becomes valid only when approved by the federal committee for energy and industry.

There is also an important regulation which states that agreements may in no way be in conflict with the Yugoslav social plan, the social plans of the republics and provinces or self-managing agreements and social contracts which have been concluded.

Naturally, the law works out in detail the long-term conditions of industrial, business and technical cooperation and of making technology available to others.

NIN CARRIES SERIES ON DIMITROV'S BCP, MACEDONIAN ISSUE

LD112008Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 11 (TANJUG)--The prominent Belgrade weekly NIN throws light in a series of articles beginning today on the activity and positions of the Bulgarian Communist Party under Georgi Dimitrov regarding the Macedonian national question.

Commenting on the Comintern decision of April 1934 concerning the Macedonian people's national distinctness and its right to self-determination, a decision only nominally endorsed by the Bulgarian Communist Party leadership, NIN quotes Dimitrov's letter, sent from Moscow on May 13, 1934 to the 4th Congress of the Macedonian League in the U.S.

This letter, not included in Dimitrov's works published in Bulgaria, sets out his views on the Macedonian question and a political platform for solving it, both diametrically opposed to the positions of the Bulgarian Communist Party. "The Bulgarian proletariat", Dimitrov told the Macedonian league in the U.S.,"is vitally interested in the national liberation of Macedonia.

The national slavery of the Macedonian people aggravates the oppression of workers and peasants in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece. In its struggle for freedom, the Macedonian people has and can have no real friends and allies other than revolutionary workers and peasants in Bulgaria and the Balkans". The Macedonian movement, according to Dimitrov, has many enemies, but its "most dangerous enemies are the agents of Bulgarian imperialism, monarchism, fascism, and first of all Mihailov's bands".

Concluding his letter, Dimotrov points to the way of liberation for the Macedonian people: "Only the revolutionary struggle of the entire Macedonian people, in the closest possible alliance with workers and peasants in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece can bring victory to the Macedonian liberation revolution". NIN notes that this public and unequivocal statement by Dimitrov on the Macedonian people's rights to freedom and independence greatly encouraged the Macedonian people and all progressive forces and individuals who in any way supported its just struggle. Bulgarian historiography, the article points out, suppresses the Comintern decision and Dimitrov's views concerning the Macedonian national question.

OPEC REPRESENTATIVE DENIES OIL PRICE INCREASE

AU101935Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU

[Text] In Vienna, an OPEC official representative has denied reports on holding an extraordinary OPEC meeting which should discuss a new price increase of this raw material. Saudi Arabian newspaper AN-NADWAH reported that an increase in the price of oil by 5 percent in the first half of next year was proposed, and that the new price was justified with the constant fall in the value of the U.S. dollar, which lost nearly 40 percent of its value in the past 5 years.

FRG COURT SAYS TERRORIST SHOULD BE HANDED OVER TO SFRY

LD111356Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--The terrorist Stjepan Bilandzic, who organized and carried out several terrorist actions against Yugoslavia in FRG and from FRG territory, should be handed over to Yugoslavia on the basis of today's decision of the supreme land court in Cologne. Ruling on the Yugoslav request for Bilandzic's extradition, the Cologne court found that there were grounds for handing over this terrorist member of the fascist emigration to Yugoslavia. The final decision on his extradition is to be made by the FRG Government.

BRIEFS

FEDERATION COUNCIL MEMBER DIES--Danilovgrad--Jefto-Cajo Scepanovic, member of the Council of the Federation, was buried in the village of Donju Zagorie near Danilovgrad today. Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, and Nasto Perovic, president of the Danilovgrad Municipal Assembly, delivered the funeral speeches in which they reviewed the 50 years of rich revolutionary activities of the deceased. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1802 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD]

SHIPS FOR PRC--Peking, August 7 (TANJUG)--A contract has been signed in Peking under which the shipyards of Split (a Yugoslav town on the Adriatic coast) will construct five ships for the People's Republic of China and deliver them in 1980. This is one of the biggest contracts concluded between Yugoslavia and China in recent years. These ships will be [words indistinct] bulk-carrier sister ships. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151